Cambria Freeman.

H. A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher. "HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE." Terms, $2 per year, in advance.

VOLUME XII. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1878. NUMBER 22.

STATEMENT OF SETTLEMENT with the Supervisors, Treasurer and Collector of Barr township for the year 1877:

JOSEPH HOUCK, Supervisor, DR.

To full amount of Duplicate	$208 84	
" order as Supervisor, 57 days	85.50	$334.34
CR.		
By exonerations and returns	$ 3.25	
" am't of work done on roads	295.59	
" " rec'd for services as sup'sor	35.40	334.24
Balance due Supervisor Houck		$ 50.10

GEORGE SHERRY, Supervisor, DR.

To full amount of Duplicate	$262.04	
" order as Supervisor, 53 days	79.50	$341.54
CR.		
By am't of work done on roads	$261.74	
" " exonerations	30	
" " rec'd for services as Supervisor	28.00	290.04
Balance due Supervisor Sherry		$ 51.50

JACOB KIRSCH, Collector, DR.

To full amount of Duplicate		$215.26
CR.		
By exonerations and returns	$ 3.20	
" amount paid Treasurer	127.44	130.64
Balance charged to Collector		$ 84.62

M. J. KIRSCH, Clerk and Treasurer, DR.

To am't rec'd from previous Col'r,	$146.08	
" " " Commissioners	40.00	$186.08
CR.		
By am't of Orders cashed	$167.79	
" services as Clerk and Treas'r	18.29	186.08

Nicktown, April 13, 1878.
SIMON P. KIRSCH,
JOSEPH A. DUMM,
LEWIS KIRSCH, } Auditors.
Attest—M. J. KIRSCH, Clerk. [6-7.3t.]

Assignee's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, to me directed, I will offer at public sale, at the Court House in Ebensburg, on

TUESDAY, JULY 2d, 1878,

at 2 O'CLOCK, P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

No. 1. All that certain HALF LOT OF GROUND situate in the West Ward of Ebensburg borough, in said county, described as follows: Bounded on the north by High street, on the east by lot of Thomas Griffith, on the south by Lloyd street, and on the west by an alley, having thereon erected a two story FRAME HOUSE and STORE ROOM, a good STABLE and all needful outbuildings.

No. 2. Situated in the West Ward of said borough of Ebensburg, adjoining lands of Mrs. Jane Jones, Reed J. Lloyd, and others, containing TWO AND ONE-HALF ACRES.

No. 3. Situate in Washington township, in said county, adjoining lands warranted in the names of Richard Smith, Charles Smith, Aaron Sonman, and King & Storm, containing FOUR HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-HALF ACRES of unimproved timber land.

No. 4. Situate in Clearfield township, in said county, adjoining lands of James E. McGough, Joseph Dysart & Son, D. Canahan, and others, containing ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOUR ACRES of unimproved timber land.

No. 5. Situated in Clearfield township, in said county, bounded by lands of J. J. Kruse, Francis Hoover, Thomas Adams' Estate, and others, containing THIRTY-FIVE ACRES, more or less, having thereon erected a Dwelling House, part of which is used as a store room, a stable and other outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale or sales, and the remainder in one year, to be secured by the judgment bond and mortgage of the purchaser. JOHN WAGNER,
Assignee of E. R. Dunegan.

Clearfield Twp., June 14, 1878.-3t.

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES

of the School District of the Borough of Ebensburg for the year ending June 4, 1878

Dr.

To balance in hands of R. R. vis. Treas'r, at last settlem't		$1 892.31
" am't of Duplicate for 1877		1,892 46
" " State appropriation		288 64
" " received for rent		16.68
" " collected from exonerations of 1876		2 12—$4,073.5
Cr.		
By exonerations	$	28 15
" commission paid Collector		83 73
" " Treasurer		39.22
" am't paid Teachers		1,624.09
" " " Janitor		70.00
" " " Secret'y, salary		25.00
" " " rent for Academy		160.00
" " " for Insurance		8.06
" " " Printing		12.00
" " " Fuel		51.40
" " " Repairs		29.78
" " " Miscellaneous		45 28— 2,136 56
Balance in hands of Treasurer of Building fund		$1,893 31
Balance in hands of Treasurer of School fund		44.75—$1,937.05

JNO. LLOYD, President.
Attest—GEO. A. KINKEAD, Secretary.

We, the undersigned Auditors of the Borough of Ebensburg, do report that we have examined the accounts and vouchers of the receipts and expenditures of the School district of said Borough for the year ending June 4th, 1878, and find them correct as above stated.

W. H. DAVIS,
R. H. TUDOR, } Auditors.

Ebensburg, June 5, 1878.—14-3t.

COME TO THE PEOPLE'S

CHEAP VARIETY STORE.

The PEOPLE'S VARIETY STORE is the best yet;
We'll treat you all well and a bargain you'll get.
Loretto's the place where cheap goods are found,
So come all good people and gather around!
Come all ye good people from far and from near,
I'll tell you of something you'll like to hear!
Come out of the country, come out of the town—
Buy all kinds of goods since the price has come down.
The VARIETY STORE is the cheapest you'll find—
Choice goods you will get there of every kind.
The price of our merchandise suits the hard times,
By dealing with us you will save many dimes.
To keep up the prices would be a great crime.
Now that the laborer gets half pay for his time.
From all the large cities our goods we do get;
We pay for them there on the instant, cash net,
Which enables us lower to sell, do you see?
And thus do our prices and hard times agree.
All produce we take from the country in trade,
And *thus we get goods without cash he so paid.*
Come, all pretty girls, sober matrons, and see!
Come, young men and old men—boys high as your knee!
The place we hold forth is at Lacey's old stand,
Where the best kind of bargains the cash can command;
The PEOPLE'S CHEAP VARIETY STORE is our full name,
And all kinds of goods you'll get cheap at the same.

M. J. TEITELBAUM.
Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa., June 4, 1878.-3m.

BROWN'S EXPANSION SPRING BED BOTTOM.

Sold in Cambria County by J. J. Noonan.

THIS CELEBRATED BED BOTTOM sustains a much greater weight and continues more elastic than any other Spring Bed ever invented. It will fit any bedstead and is perfectly noiseless, simple in construction, and so light and easily handled that a child can place or remove it. It is the only bed bottom that is self-accommodating, this long desired object being attained by an ingeniously constructed spring truss girder, by means of which two persons can repose on the same level, no matter how widely different they may be in weight. This bed spring is sold at a price which places it within the reach of all, and housekeepers who study comfort and economy should buy no other. [6-7.-3t.]

TESTIMONIAL.—Having slept on one of Brown's Extension Bed Bottoms for a couple of months past, I have no hesitation in saying that it possesses all the merits claimed for it. H. A. M'PIKE.

WM. H. SECHLER, *Attorney at Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonade Row, (recently occupied by Wm. Kittell, Esq.) Centre street. [1-47.-78.-tf.]

THE TRUE STORY OF RIDING HOOD.

Little Red Riding Hood
Patiently biding, stood
Watching ma, biding good
Dainties with care
Away in the basket,
Which Riding Hood's task it
Was—cruel to ask it—
To granny to bear.

Then heavily laden
The dear little maiden
So sweetly arrayed in
Her red hiding hood;
Turned from the highway plain,
Past fields of waving grain,
Walked down the shady lane,
Through the dark wood.

Some how or other
She wished that her mother
Had sent her big brother
Instead of herself;
Through dark thickets swishing
How vain was her wishing,
For he was off fishing
The lazy old elf.

Now at her grandma's gate
Why does she hesitate?
There, on the porch, elate,
Sits a big tramp.
"Now, dear, I'll trouble you;
All of that grub 'll you
Pass, or I'll double you;
Do," said the scamp.

Now, then, I can't relate
Half that this tramp he ate;
Details and aggregate
Are too alarming;
Apples and sandwichs,
Pies in japanned dishes,
Boned turkey, canned, which is
Awful charming.

Brown bread, asparagus,
Mutton with caper sauce,
Broiled ham, to taper off,
Cheese and a waffle;
Fried eggs, tomatuses;
Baked fish, potatuses;
"Good," said he, "that it is,"
Oh, it was awful.

Onions and mutton roast,
Fried tripe and buttered toast,
Oysters they suffered most;
Boiled turkey gobler,
Muffins and celery,
Peaches, so "mellery,"
And how this fellow he
Went for plum cobler.

When all the grub was done,
When there was nary a crumb,
Silent he rose and glum,
With painful steps he
Walked off, as she'd kicked him,
Forever a victim
To chronic dyspepsia.

—*Hawkeye.*

TRISTAN ISLAND.

FACT AND ROMANCE OF THE MOST UNKNOWN SPOT OF EARTH.

Thirteen hundred miles south of St. Helena, and fifteen hundred miles west of the Cape of Good Hope, and nearly on a line between the Cape of Good Hope and Cape Horn, lies Tristan De Cunha, or Trisdian D'Acunha, a cluster of three volcanic islands, the largest of which gives the name to the group. The other two are the Inaccessible Island and the Nightingale Island. The group received its name from a Portugese navigator, who discovered it in 1506. Inaccessible Island lies about eighteen miles southwest from Tristan, and Nightingale Island twenty miles south. The largest Island is the only one permanently inhabited, and is probably the most isolated and remote of all the abodes of men. It is nearly circular, and contains about forty square miles. On the north side it rises abruptly to an elevation of about a thousand feet, and from the summit of the cliffs the land rises to a conical peak, 8326 feet high. The surface consists of abrupt ridges covered with bushes, with deep ravines and chasms between. The Summit is a crater five hundred yards wide, and filled with water. On the northwest side of the island is a narrow plain, some hundred and fifty feet above the level of the sea, with excellent soil, and in a high state of cultivation. Here lives the famous Glass colony.

There had been residents on the island off and on at various times, beginning in 1798 when Capt. Patten, from Philadelphia, settled there for six months. When Napoleon was confined at St. Helena in 1817, the British took possession of the island, and maintained a guard there. The next year the guard was withdrawn, but a corporal of artillery, by the name of Glass, with his wife and two soldiers who were induced to join him were allowed to remain. Since that time the island has been constantly inhabited. In 1823 the little settlement numbered seventeen persons, of whom three were women. Six years later Capt. Morrell visited the island in the U. S. ship Antarctic, and the colony comprised then twenty seven families, and they were able to supply passing ships with bullocks, cows, sheep and pigs and fresh vegetables and milk in any quantity. In 1886 there was a population of forty two on the island, and in 1852 Capt. Denham visited the group of islands and Tristan's population then numbered eighty-five. He described "the young men and young women as partaking of the mulatto caste, wives of the first settlers being natives of Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena, but the children of the second generation he would term handsome brunettes, of a strikingly fine figure." Before Capt. Denham's visit the great majority of the population had been males, but as time went on, and a new generation sprang up, the young men in the adventurous spirit of life found their island home quiet, and they had departed, seeking more stirring occupation elsewhere. Accordingly, in 1852, the woman were considerably in the majority.

Glass has long held the title of governor. He was a Scotchman, and seems to have been a man of sound principle, of great energy and industry, and to have acquired in a remarkable degree the confidence of the little community. Their minister, Mr. Taylor, wrote an account of the little society, which was published in 1850. He spoke in the highest terms of the moral character of his flock, going so far as to say that he could find no vice to contend with. They had no formal government, and as they had no rum, government was less needed. Whatever disputes they had were settled by fisticuffs, with by-standers present to secure fair play. Gov. Glass died in 1853, the year after Capt. Denham's visit, and was succeeded by a sort of tacit consent, by Green who had married one of Glass' daughters. In 1867, the Duke of Edinburg visited Tristan, in the Galatea, and in honor of his royal highness, the chief settlement was named. Sixteen children had been born since the departure of Mr. Taylor, and the colony, instead of dying out, as Mr. Taylor feared, had taken a new start, the population having increased from forty seven to eighty-six, which seems to be about the normal figure. In 1870, the island had a population of sixty, of which thirty-five were children under ten years of age.

In his "Voyage of the Challenger," Sir Wyville Thompson describes a visit he made to this interesting colony. It consisted at that time (October, 1873,) of eighty-four persons, in fifteen families, the females being slightly in the majority. He speaks of the young men as fine-looking and sturdy, somewhat of the English type, but most of them with a dash of dark blood. Green was still the governor, and they looked up to him with respect and confidence. They possess from 500 to 600 head of cattle, an equal number of sheep and pigs, and poultry in large abundance. From eight to a dozen American ships visit them yearly, and from them they obtain what they want, by the process of barter. They live in cottages of two or three rooms, built of a dark brown tufaceous stone, which they blast from the rocks above, and shape with great accuracy with axes. Many of the blocks are upward of a ton in weight, and there is no lime on the island, they have to be fitted into each other on the Byclopean plan. But with all their precautions, the winds are so violent that sometimes even these massive dwellings are blown down. The furniture of the rooms is scanty, owing to the difficulty of procuring wood, but passing ships furnish them warm fabrics enough to supply bedding, and to enable the women to dress in a comfortable and seemly style. Low stone walls partition the land round the cottages into small enclosures which are cultivated as gardens, and here all the ordinary European vegetables thrive fairly The goods of the colonists are in no sense in common. Each has his own property in land and in stock. A new-comer receives a grant of a certain extent of land, and he gets some grazing rights, and the rest of the settlers help him in fencing his patch and in working it and preparing it for a first crop. Then they contribute the necessary cattle, sheep, potato seed, etc., to start him. This assistance is repaid either in kind, in labor, or in money. When difficulties occur they are referred to Green, or are settled by the general consent. The old argument of the fist is still occasionally resorted to. Sir W. Thompson suggests, that "this system is probably another source of the apparently exceptional morality of the place; in so small a community where all are so entirely independent, no misconduct affecting the interest of others can be tolerated or easily concealed, and as there is no special machinery for the detection and punishment of offences, the final remedy lies in the men themselves who are most of them young and stalwart, and well able to keep unruliness in check."

Mr. Thompson tells, in connection with the history of this colony, the interesting story of two Germans, the brothers Frederick and Gustav Stoltenhoff. After the war of 1870, Gustav shipped in an English ship for Rangoon. When seven hundred miles from Tristan the ship caught fire and exploded. Gustav was on a boat that reached Tristan. He remained there for eighteen days, and was so much pleased with his treatment that on his return to Germany he induced his brother to go back with him to his "home by the sounding sea." On their way out, however, by advice of the captain of the ship in which they had taken passage, they decided to go to Inaccessible Island. There they are landed on the 27th of November, 1871. A quarter of an hour afterward the whaler departed, and they were left alone, the only inhabitants of one of the most remote spots on the face of the globe. They remained there for two years, or until they were taken off by the Challenger. The story of their life on the lonely island reads like a chapter from Robinson Crusoe.

Bird's-eye View, John Wanamaker's Grand Depot, Thirteenth Street.

SPRING, 1878.

Silks
Dress Goods
Mourning Goods
Cloakings
Flannels
Linens
Muslins
White Goods
Laces
Ribbons
Trimmings
Embroideries
Fringes
Zephyrs and Worsteds
Neckwear
Gloves
Toilet Articles
Stationery
Flowers & Feathers

THE second year of the General Dry Goods Business at the Grand Depot is just opening. It is proper to say that what was deemed an experiment, the first year, experience proves to be a success, and we now propose to greatly improve on the first plans.

The principles of—

1—A uniform low price for everything throughout the House.

2—One Price and no partiality.

3—Politeness and Patience to rich and poor.

4—Cash Returned if buyers return goods (even though Dress Patterns) in reasonable time and uninjured.

A very large stock of all kinds of newest Dry Goods always on hand, arranged on one floor with plenty of light to see them. A thousand people can easily be waited on at one time. Where so many goods are selling every day the people are sure of getting only fresh goods. Earnestly desiring to serve the people well, and inviting them to visit the Grand Depot whether they wish to buy, or "only to see the fashions."

If not coming to the city to see the magnificent new stock for Spring, send for samples, describing class of goods wanted. We do a large business through the mail.

Very respectfully,

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Grand Depot. Thirteenth and Market Sts. PHILADELPHIA.

Ladies' & Misses' Suits
" Sacques & Cloaks
" Underwear
Hosiery
Upholstery Goods
Blankets and Quilts
Trunks and Valises
Rubber Goods
Horse Covers
Men's & Boys' Clothing
Hats
Shoes

Two Beautiful Murderesses.

THE STRANGE CLEW TO A MYSTERIOUS ASSASSINATION.

At an early hour in the morning of the 17th of May, 1817, the inhabitants of St. Denis, one of the suburbs of Paris, were startled by the discovery that the corpse of an aged woman had been found in the Rue Vaugirard, the only aristocratic and the most quiet street of the place, under circumstances which left no doubt of the fact that she had been murdered.

She was taken to the Town Hall, and exhibited to public view just as she had been found.

The corpse was almost entirely naked. Only a part of a fine cambric chemise covered the upper part of the body. Her head was terribly bruised, apparently by the blows inflicted by some blunt instrument. From the shriveled condition of her skin, and from the fact that she had but a few teeth left in her mouth, it is evident that at the time of her death she must have been at least sixty years old. Who was she? And

WHO HAD MURDERED HER?

At that time even Paris had but a few clever detectives, the best of them having been dismissed on account of the services they had rendered to the Emperor Napoleon the First. Hence, it was not to be wondered at that for two days no clew to the perpetrators of this crime was found.

The corpse of the murdered woman was buried early on the third day, and it was a truly strange coincidence that at the same hour there was furnished to the authorities of St. Denis information which enabled them in the course of a few hours to ferret out who had committed the atrocious crime.

It was a letter addressed to the Commissary of Police that furnished this important information. No name was signed to the letter which read as follows:

"If you will go to the young ladies' boarding school at Bevernay, you will find out who the murdered woman is, and, if you are sagacious enough, also her assassins. They are at the house."

THE COMMISSARY OF POLICE

immediately repaired to the place indicated, where he was received by Mme. Chestnay, the principal of the school. He said to Mme. Chestnay:

"Is there an aged woman missing from this house?"

"An aged woman?" she exclaimed.—"We had only one aged woman here—my housekeeper, Mlle. Sustenne. She is now on a visit to her sister in Normandy."

"When did she leave?"

"Three days ago."

"Can you tell me what kind of a chemise she wore at that time?"

The lady looked at him in surprise.—Then she said:

"Mlle. Sustenne was always very particular about her underclothes. She never wore anything but very fine cambric chemises.

"How about her teeth?"

"Monsieur?"

"Excuse me; I have an object in asking this question."

"Mlle. Sustenne had very few and very bad teeth."

"Did she have any enemies here?"

"Enemies? Yes, monsieur. She was rather crabbed and sour, and hence all my young girls hated her."

"Did any of the young girls hate her particularly?"

"Let me see. Yes; Anais Lenor and Sophie Breston had, the other day a bitter quarrel with her. But tell me, Monsieur, why do you put all these questions to me?"

"Because Mlle. Sustenne is undoubtedly the old woman who was found murdered at St. Denis three days ago."

"Mon Dieu! Mon Dieu!" cried the lady, wringing her hands.

"Please send for the two girls whom you named last."

The two girls made their appearance. They were only sixteen, tender, graceful and handsome.

"What do you know about the murder of Mlle. Sustenne?" said the Commissary to them.

The girls turned deadly pale. They made no reply.

"Did you murder her?" thundered the Commissary.

They burst into tears, and confessed that, having had a violent altercation with Mlle. Sustenne, they had beaten her on the head until she was dead. Then they had stripped her of her clothes and carried her in the dead of night to St. Denis.

The two beautiful murderesses were sentenced in a few days afterward to be branded on both shoulders with a red hot iron, then to stand in the pillory for three hours, and to be confined in the House of Correction for life.

A TRUE SHARK STORY.

It may not be generally known that in that playful marine acrobat, the porpoise, the shark possesses an implacable enemy that will permit no intrusion on its feeding grounds. The writer first learned this fact from two old and experienced fishermen when out on a fishing excursion one lovely August day off Squan Beach, New Jersey. It came out in the course of a story, which is here given as it was told in the boat.

The fishermen were serious and quiet men, watchful and ready; and noticed that they not only used no profane expressions themselves, but appeared to be annoyed and distressed at the occasional strong expletives that escaped me under the exasperating excitement of losing a fine fish from the hook after hauling it to the surface. Somewhat surprised at demeanor I had not been accustomed to in toilers of the sea, I asked them at last if any thing was the matter. They replied very respectfully that, as religious men, they felt pained by any thing approaching the sin of profanity, and that if I would listen they would tell me the story of their remarkable deliverence from death, which resulted in their conversion. It was as follows:

"Some ten years ago we were hard drinkers, swearers, wild surf men, and fishermen. We never entered a church, and cared neither for God nor Satan.

On a fine Sunday morning in August, 1867, we started at daylight for this very reef of rocks. With plenty of bait, we looked for four or five hundred weight of sea-bass, flounders and blackfish. At first we pulled them up as fast as our lines touched bottom; then we had not a single bite. Surprised, we stood up and looked around preparatory to changing our ground. To our astonishment the water was alive with sharks. We commenced pulling up our anchor, when a savage fish rushed to the bow of the boat and bit the rops in two. Then we hoisted sail, but the moment we put the steering oar in the water several sharks began biting it in pieces. So we were compelled to take in sail, and drift. We were in the midst of a school of sharks two miles long and half a mile broad. They were of all sizes, from six feet long to twelve or fourteen. They swarmed around our boat, and dashed it one-third full of water with their tails. We had to bail, one with his hat and the other with the bait pail. Every moment some big fellow would put his nose almost on our gunwale, while his yellow tiger eye glared ferociously at our pale faces. One shark dashed at the boat and sized one of the side planks, and almost shook us out of our seats. Fortunately his teeth broke off, and away he went with a bleeding jaw. In a moment he was torn in pieces and devoured. Then the school turned toward us again.

We were in despair, and never expected to see shore. We could not sail, we could not row, and were drifting out to sea. Finally Charley said: "Bill, we are in an awful muss. Let us see if God will help us." We knelt down, and I prayed for help, confessed our sins, and promised amendment and repentance.

We had hardly finished before we saw a great school of porpoises. They hurled themselves out of the water, jumping twenty feet at a bound. Soon we were in the midst of them. The sharks started out to sea, but the porpoises were too quick. They bit and tore the sharks fearfully. Sometimes three porpoises would have hold of one shark. Then they jumped out of the water and fell heavily on these tigers of the ocean. The fight continued for miles, and we were saved. We rowed safely to shore, and became professors of religion; gave up drinking, swearing, and all other vices. We have great respect for porpoises, and believe that if they were not so plentiful, New Jersey shore would swarm with sharks and then good bye to fishing and bathing.

THE GRATEFUL POODLE.

One day a benovelent physician (who had read the books), having found a stray poodle suffering from a broken leg, conveyed the poor creature to his home, and after setting and bandaging the injured limb gave the little outcast its liberty again and thought no more about the matter. But how great was his surprise, upon opening the door one morning, some days later, to find the grateful poodle patiently waiting there, and in its company another stray dog, one of whose legs, by some accident, had been broken. The kind physician at once relieved the distressed animal, nor did he forget to admire the inscrutable goodness and mercy of God, who had been willing to use so humble an instrument as the poor outcast poodle for the inculcating of, etc., etc.

SEQUEL.

The next morning the benovolent physician, says Mark Twain, found the two dogs, beaming with gratitude, waiting at his door, and with them two other dogs—cripples. The cripples were speedily healed, and the four went their way, leaving the benovolent physician more overcome by pious wonder than ever. The day passed, morning came. There at the door sat now the four reconstructed dogs, and with them four others requiring reconstruction. This day also passed, and another morning came; and now sixteen dogs, eight of them newly crippled, occupied the sidewalk, and the people were going around. By noon the broken legs were all set, but the pious wonder in the good physician's breast was beginning to get mixed with involuntary profanity. The sun rose once more, and exhibited thirty-two dogs, sixteen of them with broken legs, occupying the sidewalk and half of the street; the human spectators took up the rest of the room. The cries of the wounded, the songs of the healed brutes and the comments of the on-looking citizens made great and inspiring cheer, but traffic was interrupted in that street. The good physician hired a couple of assistant surgeons and got through his benevolent work before dark, first taking the precaution to cancel his church membership, so that he might express himself with the latitude which the case required.

But some things have their limits. When once more the morning dawned and the good physician looked out upon a massed and far-reaching multitude of clamorous and beseeching dogs, he said: "I might as well acknowledge it, I have been fooled by the books, they only tell the pretty part of the story and then stop. Fetch me the shot-gun; this thing has gone along far enough."

He issued forth with his weapon, and chanced to step upon the tale of the original poodle, who promptly bit him in the leg. Now the great and good work which this poodle had been engaged in had engendered in him such a mighty and augmented enthusiasm as to turn his weak head at last and drive him mad. A month later, when the benevolent physician lay in the death throes of hydrophobia, he called his weeping friends about him and said:

Beware of the books. They tell but half of the story. Whenever a poor wretch asks you for help and you feel a doubt as to what result may flow from your benevolence give yourself the benefit of the doubt and kill the applicant."

And so saying, he turned his face to the wall and gave up the ghost.

IDLENESS NOT HAPPINESS.—The most common error of men and women is that of looking for happiness somewhere outside of useful work. It has never yet been found when thus sought, and never will be while the world stands, and the sooner the truth is learned the better for every one. If you doubt the proposition, go around among your friends and acquaintances and select those who have the most enjoyment through life. Are they the idlers and pleasure-seekers, or the earnest workers? We know what your answer will be. Of the miserable human beings it has been our fortune or misfortune to know, those were the most wretched who had retired from useful employment to enjoy themselves.

THE BURIED CITY.

GLANCES AT THE CURIOSITIES TO BE FOUND IN POMPEII—A TABLE THAT WAS LAID EIGHTEEN HUNDRED YEARS AGO—STRANGE SIGHTS AND SCENES.

The city (Pompeii) is now a perfect picture of a Roman city two thousand years ago. The streets, pavements, temples, images, theatres, dwellings, columns, household goods, baths, arches, fountains, forums, shops of various trades, musical instruments, weapons of labor, marble and bronze statues, frescoes and drawings, dining-rooms, bed-rooms and kitchens, with their appropriate furniture; food for the hungry and medicine for the sick; glassware, vases, and pottery, gems, medals, and coins, and fruits, flowers, and shrubs, and are all seen as they were on the night when the city was doomed to destruction. The streets are narrow, some not being more than eight feet across, but they are straight and regular. The pavement is composed of large flat stones or blocks of lava, and the deep ruts cut into them by the Roman chariots are clearly perceptible. At the crossings are large stepping stones for the use of pedestrians, so as to keep their feet from the mud. Everything in the streets was silent and death like.

There were no human beings in the houses, no promenaders in the streets; all were deserted. The dwelling houses are generally small and one storied. They are built of stone and brick, plastered on the outside with morter. An open court is in the centre, and the different rooms are arranged around in the Oriental style. Most of the roofs are destroyed, having been crushed down by the weight of the ashes. In the dining rooms the tables are stone, and many are covered with petrefied food. Beds and couches are in the sleeping rooms. In one of the kitchens was found a fowl put in the skillet, and a stew-pan containing a small pig for roasting, all prepared eighteen hundred years ago. Many beautiful mosaics were found on the doors and elegant frescoes on the walls, and they look as bright and fresh as if they had only been finished a few years. The frescoes, pictures, mosaics, and sculptures, and even jewelry discovered in some of the houses, show the terrible depravity in morals.

Many are so indecent that the public are not allowed to look at them. In the "House of the Vestalls" upon the door sill is the word "Salve," welcome. A mosaic with the representation of a firee dog with the incription, "Cave Canem," beware of the dog, is near the threshold of the "House of the Tragic Poet." In the streets are many shops which still have the signs over the doorways. In one there is some marble partly sculptured, with the artist's tools lying around; in another, medicines and surgical instruments; in a third, a marble counter with liquor jars behind it, and the stains made by the wet glasses on the counter prove that this was a drinking saloon.

Then there is an eating house. Meats and delicacies are on the counter; fireplaces to keep the soup and messes warm are still in the room. The same building contains a grist mill and a bakery. In the baker's shop a batch of loaves were found which had been in the oven since the 24th of August, A. D. 79. The mill was turned by horse power. The various temples that have been exhumed contain idols made of marble, silver and gold. The temple of Isis is eighty four feet long and seventy-five broad. The ashes of victims were found on its altars. The skeleton of a priest, sitting at a table on which spreed a meal, is here, while near the was another priest holding in his skehand a hatchet, with which he had to cut his way out of the temple.

Over six hundred human skeletons h already been exhumed, but fortuna most of the inhabitants managed to e having heeded the warnings of the bu mountain. Only the bones remain of victims, the flesh having mostly perishe but now and then a little tuft of mouldy hair has been found clinging to the skull. The position of the bodies in every possible form of contortion all indicate a violent death, one of agony and suffering. A miser was found, grasping a bag of gold in his bony hand. In one room, a family group embracing each other in death; in another, the bones of dancing girls, mingled with the broken instruments of music, can be seen. In another place, the skeleton of a cook at his place near the stove in the kitchen. One house contained bones, scattered about, bearing marks of being gnawed, while near by lay the skeleton of a dog, showing that the brute had survived and eaten his master. Here is a company of young and old fleeing to the sea; there the remains of a mother vainly trying to shelter her three little children from the fiery storm. Outside one of the gates, in the sentry, box, stands a Roman soldier, in complete armor, with the key of the city gate in his hand. After standing faithfully at his post for seventeen centuries, he was discovered "clad in rusty armor, the helmet on his empty skull, and the spear in his bony fingers." In the city prison, not far distant, were found the prisoners, some with "their feet made fast in the stocks."—*Naples correspondence of St. Louis Post.*

CIRCUS PERFORMANCE ON A FARM.—The Chicago *Inter Ocean* tells the following story of Tony Denier, the well-known clown, who succeeded Fox as Humpty Dumpty in the famous pantomime:

His knowledge of the circus and gymnastic business lately stood him in great need in his new avocation as a farmer, as it enabled him to save the life of a little darling not over five years of age. As he was leaving his farm gate with his buggy team, he happened to look across the field, and saw an enraged cow dashing at a little daughter. Throwing the lines to his colored boy, he made a back spring from the carriage, cleared the gate with one bound, threw himself in front of the child, and met the furious charge of the cow, which he seized by the horns, and was tossed high in the air? No. Tony held on to the horns, and his knowledge of the circus business enabled him, when he received the shock of the toss, to turn in the air a complete somersault and alight on the cow's back, which so astonished the cow that she turned down immediately, and was ridden and driven home by Tony.

STATISTICS show that the number of idiots increasing; and yet some newspapers continue to make war on quack doctors. What is a quack doctor for but to kill off the fools?

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - - JUNE 21, 1878.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ANDREW H. DILL, of Union County.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JOHN PERTIG, of Crawford County.
FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
HENRY P. ROSS, of Montgomery County.
SECRETARY INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA, of Huntingdon.

CONGRESS adjourned on Wednesday last.

HOYT, the Republican candidate for Governor, visited Pittsburgh a few days ago, but we have not yet learned whether or not he made his contemplated visit to the oil region. We know, however, that Dunkle, the candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs, was not along with him.—Hoyt knows better than to be caught travelling through the oil country on an electioneering trip in company with a man who opposed and voted against the free pipe bill in the State Senate.

THE rebellion in Cuba against the government of Spain, which commenced almost ten years ago, has been brought to an end by the surrender of the last of the insurgents, and peace now prevails throughout the island. Very liberal concessions were made by the home government to the rebels, almost every thing they demanded having been granted, except, of course, their absolute independence. It will require several years to enable that rich and fertile island to recover from the ravages inflicted upon her people by so long and destructive a contest.

A SON of General Grant's by the name of Jesse, who has been traveling through Europe with his father, returned to this country last week, and in an interview with a reporter of the New York *World* who asked him what the "second Washington" thought about the contest over the Presidency, stated that "the (Gen. Grant) always considered that Mr. Hayes was duly and legally elected, and that this Potter investigation and kindred measures were foolish, and calculated to do no good to any one.' Certainly that is the very view of the case that Grant would be expected to take. A man who was in the habit when he was President, of bolstering up fraudulent elections in Louisiana and other southern states at the point of the bayonet, would not of course regard it as much out of the way to steal the vote of two entire states, and to say in the face of the exposure that Hayes was "duly and legally elected," and that an investigation into the fraud was the most "foolish" of all proceedings.

ACCORDING to the philosophy of Republican newspapers, it is a perfectly legitimate business to cheat the Democratic party out of its legally elected President, but when it is proposed to investigate the fraud and to show to the world the ways and means by which it was accomplished, the proceeding becomes revolutionary and dangerous to the peace and quiet of the country. A man must entertain a very low and contemptible opinion of the intelligence of the people who will insult them by the declaration that they are so utterly unfit to govern themselves that the exposure of the most unparalleled though it be, will deprive them of all reason and common sense and precipitate them into a condition of anarchy and revolution. The Democracy of the country have calmly submitted to the exercise of power by Mr. Hayes during more than three of a Presidential term, for the reason that a majority of their representatives in Congress voted for the creation of the tribunal whose decision, from which there could be no appeal, placed him where he is, and they propose in good faith to pursue the same peaceable course during the remainder of his four years term of office. The Democratic party, basely cheated out of its rights by the frauds in Louisiana and Florida, but still treasuring up the wrong, will patiently wait until November, 1880, confident that the American people will then reaffirm with terrible emphasis the verdict they rendered in 1876.

CLOSE on the heels of the recent defeat of the Cameron clan at the Republican primary elections in Lancaster county, follows another stunning blow in the Susquehanna region where of all other places it was least expected. Charles S. Wolfe a few years ago represented Union county for three successive terms in the lower branch of the Legislature, and although subject to some severe attacks of that prevalent disease among a certain class of legislators known as "the itch for talking," was conspicuously independent of, and fearlessly outspoken against Cameron's arrogant rule. He was a candidate for nomination again at the Republican primary elections in his county on last Saturday week against Alfred Hayes, the present member, who has served one term. Wolfe fought the contest on the ground of open hostility to the re-election of Don Cameron, even if he was nominated by the Republican caucus, while Hayes was an avowed Cameron man. The struggle was intensely bitter, bringing out the full Republican vote, and resulted in Wolfe's nomination by a tremendous popular majority. Dr. Rock, the Cameron candidate for State Senator, to fill Mr. Dill's unexpired term, was also badly defeated by Lincoln, the independent anti-Cameron candidate. This nomination of an open opponent of Don Cameron by the Republicans of Union county, is fair notice to him that notwithstanding the great advantage he has under the present infamous apportionment bill, there is trouble ahead—that other Republican counties are likely to follow the example of Union, and that his return to the Senate depends upon several contingencies yet to happen.

Resolved, That the two houses of the Forty-fourth Congress having counted the votes cast for President and Vice President of the United States, and having declared Rutherford B. Hayes and W. A. Wheeler to be duly elected President and Vice President, there is no power in any subsequent Congress to reverse that declaration, nor can any such power be exercised by the Courts of the United States or any other tribunal that Congress can create under the Constitution.

The above resolution accompanying the report of the judiciary committee of the House of Representatives, on the subject of the count of the electoral vote for President and Vice President, was adopted by the House on Friday last by a vote of 234 yeas, to 14 nays. The following extract from the report of the committee will indicate its general character, as well as the reasons it sets forth in support of the resolution :

The forty-fourth Congress selected a commission to count the votes for President and Vice President, reserving to itself the right to ratify or reject such count in the way prescribed in the act creating such commission. By the joint action of the two houses it ratified the count made by the commission and thus made it the expression of its own judgment. All the departments of the Federal government, all the State governments in their relations to Federal authority, foreign nations, the people of the United States, all the material interests and industries of the country have acquiesced in and acted in accordance with the pronounced finding of Congress. In the opinion of this committee the present Congress has no power to undo the work of its predecessor in counting the electoral vote, or to confer upon any judicial tribunal the right to pass upon and perhaps set aside the action of its predecessor in reference to a purely political question, the decision of which is confided by the Constitution in Congress.

The judiciary committee, from which this report and resolution came, consists of eleven members—seven Democrats and four Republicans—all of whom signed it with the exception of Messrs. Knott, of Kentucky, and Butler, of Massachusetts. Its prompt adoption by a Democratic House ought to put at rest now and forever, the senseless cry that the Democratic party intends to contest Hayes' title to the Presidency and thus inaugurate strife, disorder and revolution throughout the country. The question before the committee was not whether the election of Hayes was brought about by the commission of gross frauds by the election officers and returning boards in Louisiana and Florida, nor was it a question whether the Electoral Commission had rendered a proper decision in the case of both these States, but whether Hayes had been declared elected by the two Houses of Congress—the tribunal of the constitution for the settlement of the question, and from whose decision there can be no appeal. The conclusion arrived at by the committee is in accordance with the judgment of the best legal minds of the country. As Judge Black recently said in Philadelphia, Hayes' possession of the Presidency under the circumstances "is title to every legal intent and purpose," and that "he is President for four years unless his term shall be abridged by impeachment, resignation or death." This is the plain law of the case, and all talk about ousting Hayes is vain and unprofitable. There is no other way to deprive him of his office than by impeachment, and that could only be done by bringing home to his door, by clear and undoubted testimony, a guilty knowledge of the frauds upon which his title admittedly rests. If evidence of this character should be developed before the Potter committee, which is not very likely, it will then be time enough to talk about the process of impeachment.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, who has assumed on several occasions to play the part of a Sir Oracle for the Democratic party in Congress, has discovered that it is a business in which even a man of his mature age and admitted abilities may embark once too often. We know of no special reason why Mr. Stephens should set himself up as the chief apostle of Democratic duty, nor of any obligation resting upon it to follow him in his attempted leadership. He saw proper to oppose the Potter investigation into the Louisiana and Florida election frauds in the shape in which it was originally proposed and as it was finally adopted, and to lend his powerful aid to Garfield, of Ohio, Hale, of Maine, and the rest of the Republican leaders, in their efforts to enlarge its scope so as to embrace alleged and not consummated acts of fraud as specified in the Potter resolution, the only effect of which would have been to cripple if not destroy the avowed purpose of the investigation. He wanted to get up a side show in order to divert the attention of the country from the performance which it was proposed to give under the main tent. Not content with having done all this, he issued a lengthy address, in which he predicted many dreadful evils that would result from the investigation in the shape in which it assumed, not one of which has yet or will hereafter come to pass. The course of Mr. Stephens on this question has aroused throughout his district a strong feeling against his re-election, and he has written a letter in which he states that if the nominating convention repudiates him because of any thing connected with his recent public acts or sentiments, then he will appeal to what he calls "the true Democracy of the district" to settle the question at the polls. While very few persons, on account of his age and long public service, would wish to see Mr. Stephens refused a re-election, yet if he should be defeated he will only have himself to blame, and will perhaps then conclude that his constituents had some right to their own opinions, which, as their representative, he was bound to respect.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* says: The Cincinnati *Commercial*, a Republican journal, rather seconds our proposition to put Hayes on the track a second time. The world will then know whether the will of the people was carried out at the last Presidential election. Let us have Tilden and Hayes over again. The *Commercial* says :

We do not nominate President Hayes for re-election. We have to say, however, that a movement for his renomination may prove to be the most fit and conclusive answer to the "third term" folly which is assisting its appearance among the sore-heads and the remains of the rings, especially of the whisky rings.

The Grant scheme is preposterous, and it is urged by a few persons in the habit of making an unscrupulous use of money, and by the gang disappointed in Hayes, as the only alternative that the country will have when the Communists rise and the red specter stalks through the land. We have to say that this country does not stand in need of military government, and that if it did, Republicanism might be stamped out with more decency than by the replacement of Grant in the office that he has always affected to despise and never honored.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1878.

Before this letter reaches you Congress will have adjourned. The Senate wished to postpone until Thursday, but the House could not hold out a day longer. Prometheus chained to the rock occupied an enviable position when compared with the Congressman who is compelled to remain in Washington while some rival is stealing his district away from him. Congress has now been in session eight months, but all the legislative diligence and intelligence of the eight months has been crowded into the past few days of the session. Although it would be pertinent, it is not worth while to sketch the circumstances which have conspired to give the Senate, Radical by one majority, to all interests and purposes a sweeping legislative victory over the House, Democratic by twenty. The Democrats, like soldiers in a *cul de sac*, were compelled to surrender or be massacred. To all inquiry into the views of necessity or expediency which led the Democrats to assist the Radicals in bringing about this state of things, the sole reply was, "We want to get away from here and get home." To this they could truthfully have added: "Envious rivals are cutting our communications in the cool shades of granger picnics at home."

A MADDENING SITUATION.

It is not always agreeable, individually speaking, to submit to the discipline of party and the restraints of organization, but when men who have made sacrifices in that direction find their hopes dashed and their concert of action frustrated at the last and critical moment by the cool treason or thoughtless inconsistency of a few of their colleagues, the situation is maddening. There are some honest, efficient Democratic Congressmen, who are deserving of the gratitude of the country and the rewards of their party, but there are many who are just the reverse, who cowardly signed articles of capitulation to the Radicals and delivered their colleagues, bound hand and foot, to the enemy and who should not escape a reckoning with their constituents. Why some of your Pennsylvania delegation were sent to Congress God only knows, and He only because his omniscience gives Him an intelligence of the ignorance of humanity and the vanity of human affairs. While a few of your Pennsylvania Congressmen are competent, worthy men, there are many who are notoriously unworthy, and as utterly ignorant of Congressional capacity as a cow is of conic sections. The cry that only Republicans are dishonest and extravagant is too silly to be entertained for a moment. The man who runs a line between Democratic and Republican Congressmen and asserts that the Democrats are the only honest and economical members, is an ass or a knave who counts on the stupidity of his hearers.

THINGS OF THE PAST.

We neglected in our last letter to say that the lobbies of the Willard's and Metropolitan hotels are things of the dead and vacant past. This has been a sad year for Washington hotels. The two houses named, where whiskey and blood have often been spilled, whose lobbies were the headquarters of the political and cosmopolitan omniscients of the land, have disappeared through the flume of adversity. It was with a vagueness and sadness of heart that many venerable bummers saw the famous old Willards go by the board and its furniture sold at public auction. Senators, Representatives, lobbyists, journalists, Generals, Colonels, Majors and Judges, who had quartered about these hotels day and night, slipping off as they grew proportionately full to their little beds elsewhere, are now left out in the cold.

A METHOD IN HIS MADNESS.

There was a method in Mr. Matthews' madness. He could not by any possibility stand in a worse light before the country. With him any change in public opinion must be for the better. Poor Matthews, notwithstanding his cute policy, is meeting with some difficulty in his efforts to secure vindication. Senators Edmunds, Whyte, Jones and Davis all begged to be excused from service on his committee, which is expected to furnish him with a character, but they were finally induced to make a sacrifice in his behalf. There are other Senators, however, who should have been substituted who have stomachs for the unpleasant job, and who could have handled a whitewash brush with more consummate skill. Kellogg, Dorsey, Conover, Spencer, and a few others, could have done more for a damaged Senator than either of the others.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The adoption by the Senate and the House of the report of the Committee of Conference on the Washington monument bill, secures the completion of that structure in accordance with the modified design prepared by Mr. Larkin G. Meade and adopted by the Monument Society last year.—The monument will consist of a shaft 485 feet high. Around the base will be a double terrace 200 feet square and 17 feet in height. At the four corners there will be stairs leading to the upper terrace, on a level with the entrance to the shaft. The completion of that structure is now possible and probable.

HARMLESS BUTLER THROWING HIS BRICKS.

Ben Butler says : "I have no innocent person to convict, no guilty person to shield." That was the vein in which Richard III. of England was in the habit of talking when contemplating the doing of something terrible. Butler throws his bricks promiscously into the Republican party, and has made frequent havoc with Matthews and Sherman. A solemn Radical journal gives utterance to a fear that Butler is being led astray. The anxiety of the Radicals for Butler is only exceeded by their indignation over Stanley Matthews and John Sherman.

A CHANCE FOR CURIOSITY COLLECTORS.

Collectors of curiosities and other admirers of nature's wonders are informed that the Natural Bridge of Virginia can be purchased for $14,000. The proprietor of that natural curiosity has failed and is not likely to have much sympathy in his misfortune it being a habit in him to charge casual visitors the sum of one dollar for going under the bridge and looking up.

INVINCIBLE ALREADY.

The case against the President stealers is invincible already, but there is much more to come. Nothing can blot out the evidences of guilt.

REVERSING THE RULE.

President Hayes has reversed the rule of the Irishman who only ceased praying when he touched bottom. Sunday evening psalm singing has been suspended at the White House.

SHERMAN AND THE SYNDICATE.

John Sherman is certainly in a fair way for impeachment, independent of what the Potter committee may do. Glover is confident that he will find enough and be able to furnish articles of impeachment against him. Glover has proof that Sherman sent government employes with the Commission to Louisiana as their assistants, and paid them salaries out of the public treasury. Sherman detailed a clerk of the Treasury Department to accompany the Commission as disbursing agent, and also detailed a messenger from the same department to accompany them. The hotel bill of the Commission for ten days was $2,000. The cashier of the First National Bank of New York notified the clerk that he could draw on him for $5,000. Sherman obtained the money from the syndicate, to which he gave the exclusive right to sell the 4½ per cent. bonds. The ugliest part of the transaction is yet to be made manifest. Mr. Glover has been investigating Secretary Sherman with good results.

THE CHAMPION IMMERSER.

The Rev. Jasper, renowned for astronomical and logical attainments, who insists that "de sun do move," is also the champion immerser of the age. On Sunday, the 9th instant, at Richmond, Va., he baptized 358 persons of color, and on last Sunday, the 16th inst., he put 800 converts under the water, all being immersed in one small pool and without change of water. Whether these are converts to his solar motion theory or his peculiar religious views is not stated. G. N. S.

JIMMY ANDERSON.—James F. Downey, esq., of the Louisiana (Mo.) *Journal*, was an apprentice in Lancaster, Pa., with Jimmy Anderson, the East Feliciana parish election canvasser, in 1858, and relates the following of him in a recent issue of the *Journal* :

Just now we are reminded of Mr. Anderson's first love by a strange coincidence, which will develop itself in the recital of the story. When Anderson came into the *Union* office at Lancaster, he was not long in becoming a frequent visitor at the home of Mrs. Mary Maxwell, a widow lady of considerable literary ability, to whom Jimmy was distantly related. It was not long after his arrival in the city that Jimmy became enamored of Mrs. Maxwell's youngest daughter, Alice, who was some years Jimmy's senior. She was an intelligent young lady, and by many considered handsome. She was remarkable for the alabaster whiteness and purity of her complexion, which was a strong contrast to Anderson's red and freckled, though expressive, face. The boy loved unwisely. His youth, his overbearing and insinuating manner, and his poverty, were obstacles in the way which even his perseverance and "cheek" could not surmount, to say nothing of the fact that the young lady was already being wooed by a gentleman possessed of more years, of a more comely face, more cash, better prospects and fully as much "cheek" as the printer's devil. Failing in his awkward attempt at love-making, Jimmy Anderson fell back on his natural talents, spitefully called the lady "milk-face," "dough-head," &c., until he was refused admittance into the house on account of his obnoxious manner. The young man who wooed Miss Maxwell, as above related, afterward married her. His name is J. K. Sypher, and he now sits with the Potter investigating committee as counsel for Louisiana. We have often wondered, since this electoral investigation began, how James B. Anderson feels, when he tells the story of the crime, and faces, in the Potter committee room, the successful rival to his boyish love.

On Monday morning last, when he went to his work at the Philadelphia *North American* office, Mr. Anderson was notified that his services as night editor of that paper were no longer needed. The Philadelphia *Times* says :

This blow fell upon Anderson with even more crushing force than the outrage of classing him with Cronin, of Oregon, the rich, red tint of whose nasal extremity establishes a link of beauty between the two distinguished men. Mr. Anderson rose up and left the office. He spent the day in arranging his affairs to travel to Washington for the purpose of appearing before the Senate committee, acting upon Stanley Matthews' request for an investigation by his peers, and yesterday morning sat down to read an issue of the paper to the columns of which he had contributed nothing. Gloomily perusing the entertaining column of marine news an interviewer found him. His curly-red locks, in tasteful disorder, fell over his brow, and his white vest hung loosely together by one button. He said: "Even the vest bursts in indignation of my treatment. Republics are notoriously ungrateful. They go further than ingratitude; they indulge in persecution. I have been discharged from my position. If I can't get any other newspaper work I can go back to the case. I am as good a printer as any of them, and I can always make a living."

BRYANT AND MAZZINI.—It might be considered ungracious not to join in the general and unchecked praise of the late William Cullen Bryant, whose memory will be cherished and perpetuated in the literature of America, and whose many excellent qualities deserve to be imitated, but the closing words of his life, upon the occasion of the unveiling of the bronze statue of Mazzini, were not in behalf of one whose career justified the eulogium. Mr. Bryant concluded his address in the following words which were really his last :

Image of the illustrious champion of civil and religious liberty, cast in enduring bronze to typify the imperishable renown of thy original.

Mazzini was an illustrious champion of communism and infidelity, a disturber of the public peace, and an enemy of religion. His mission was to pull down, and not to build up. In this country, particularly, should such men serve as a warning, not an example, where force is not considerd a necessity to hold society in harmonious action.

The element of unrest and discontent which exists in this country has its parallel in the old world—the unfed many against the overfed few. Public opinion is expected to accomplish here what standing armies must do there, and it should not excite surprise when so distinguished an orator, poet and publicist, as Mr. Bryant certainly was, commends the example of a Mazzini, that it will result in the worst possible fruits. Our greatest danger at this moment exists in the terrible fact, that demagogues may remove beyond restraint the discontented masses, who have suffered much and suffered long, and are moved to the belief that relief can only come through the overthrow of all authority and law. Those who scout the proposition as merely imaginary, take but a superficial view of the actual state of affairs. It behooves public men, especially those who control the press of the country, to carefully guard against any encouragement to the spirit of revolt the ending of which is disastrous.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

THE THREATENED STRIKE.—On Monday, the 17th instant, according to programme, a big railroad strike was to have occurred. On that day every engineer was to have abandoned his locomotive, and thereby cause a total suspension of traffic and travel. The idea probably emanated in the brain of some sensational correspondent who found legitimate news dull and determined to supply the deficiency with pure fiction. People are apt to take counsel of their fears, and the story went the rounds of the press, and caused more or less uneasiness in all large communities. There probably never was the slightest foundation for the rumor, but it raised a ripple of excitement in Pittsburgh, and this is what the *Telegraph* of that city says about it :

It is said that ever since the strike of last summer the officers of the railroads that had trouble have treated their men with more courtesy and consideration than ever before and the result has been to bring about a reciprocal good feeling. The lawless and abandoned vagabonds who reaped so rich a harvest here last summer by plundering the cars and warehouses about the depot supposed that to-day a repetition of the scenes of last duly would take place, and hurried here to take advantage of any trouble that might ensue. The East End has been filled with tramps for the past two or three days, who avow that they came here because they anticipated a strike. Fifty-two of them passed Wall's station coming towards the city on Saturday morning, and other large bodies of outlaws have congregated in the vicinity of the stock yards. The police broke up one of their encampments last night and captured five of the vagabonds. There are a good many strange faces in the city, and if a strike were to occur upon the railroads no doubt the reign of riot would begin, but there will be no strike, and no trouble on account of that the tramps may give, and the latter should be summarily dealt with whenever they break the law. As instancing the feeling of alarm that has been created by the sensational reports that have been current, a railroad man says that a manufacturing firm in Monongahela City telegraphed him to know whether it would be safe to ship goods to the city to-day over the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad. "Order reigns in Warsaw," and the fears of a strike are entirely groundless.

—Every engine, with but one exception, that was in the Round House fire at Pittsburgh, last summer, has been repaired and made fit for duty. The average cost of the work done on each locomotive was about $2,600.

News and Other Notings.

—A Biddeford, Me., lady has taught her large Newfoundland dog to carry the train of her dress.

—Mrs. Fortune, of Halifax, having given birth to twins, both girls, the New York *Express* reflects that Miss Fortunes never come singly.

—Jesse Grant, second son of ex President Grant, has returned to this country from Europe. The General will not return before next spring.

—Joe Coburn, the pugilist, is dying in Auburn prison, under a complication of diseases, the principal of which is Bright's disease of the kidneys.

—Colonel A. H. Falkerson, of Rose Hill, Va., was recently nearly picked to death by a flock of swallows that attacked him while crossing his farm.

—A married man in Newburg has invented an india-rubber rolling pin that will cut the dough very evenly, and yet bend to the head when it strikes.

—O. F. Bullard, the expelled member of the Legislature from Delaware county, who was convicted of embezzlement, has been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

—That the South has deadly designs against the North is shown by the fact that seven car loads of cucumbers were recently shipped from Jacksonville, Florida.

—The Union Pacific Railroad Company has purchased a sufficient number of guns to arm all their employes on overland passenger trains for protection against robbers.

—The Crown Prince of Germany sends sincerest thanks to the President of the United States and the American people for sympathy manifested on account of the attempted assassination of the Emperor.

—The walls of two large brick stores in Rochester, N. Y., fell with a terrific crash Friday afternoon, burying a number of people in the ruins. Four were recovered alive, but badly injured. One or more are likely to die.

—The Greenbrier *Independent* says that West Virginia, one of the youngest States, has the youngest Catholic Bishop, the youngest Governor, the youngest Congressman and the youngest Grand Master Mason in the United States."

—A Chicago chap advertises for several steady girls to help on pantaloons. And an envious scribe says that a fellow who can't help on his own pantaloons ought to be ashamed to want girls to do it.

—A few days ago Shadrack Murphy, a farmer, living in Dorchester county, Md., and Kate Coolbourn, a woman living with him, beat to death a colored servant girl for some trifling offense. Murphy is at large, but the woman is in custody.

—Thomas Winans, who died near Newport Monday week, was a railroad contractor for the Russian Government, from which he has received heavy royalties. He was also the inventor of the Winans cigar-shaped boat, and is said to have been worth $25,000,000.

—A few days ago the remains of a child were found in a sink near Pottsville. Katie Yeager, the mother, who has been arrested, confesses to having killed it last March, but says she was instigated to the act by a man in the Catawissa valley, whom she wants arrested.

—Horace Greeley's estate, which was appraised at $200,000 in 1873, is said to turn out but a small percentage. Only about $20,000 cash can be realized from it, the bulk of it consisting of worthless notes, railroad stocks, and shares in the *Tribune*, which are unsaleable.

—Madame Bonaparte is certainly a remarkable woman. At the age of ninety-six she enjoys excellent health, and is pleasantly sojourning at the residence of her grandson, Charles J. Bonaparte, at Baltimore. She has admirably filled the role of belle and heroine.

—The schooner James Scott capsized five miles off Long Pond, Ontario, during a squall Sunday morning, and the captain's wife, child and one man were drowned. Another man drifted off on a capsized yawl and is believed to be lost. The captain and mate were saved.

—The anvil used at Valley Forge, 1778, in shoeing the horses of the Continental army, has been found in the old mill, Phœnix iron works. A committee has been appointed to reverently gather up the relic and return it to its old home at the forge for the coming centennial.

—The Willimantic Thread Company of Hartford, Conn., employing 1,000 operatives, paid off in gold on Saturday. Hundreds of employes never saw gold coin before, and many were unable to count it. A number requested bills instead, and the appearance of the strange money created quite a sensation in the town.

—At Summit City on Wednesday, during a heavy storm, four men, Thomas Donaldson, his son and son in law, and a man named Funk, took shelter under a tree. The tree was struck by lightning, and Donaldson and his son instantly killed, and the son-in-law fatally injured. Funk received a severe shock, but will recover.

—It has been decided by the Supreme Court that suicide resulting from insanity does not vitiate a life insurance policy. This is a very important decision. Many cases similar to the one on which the opinion of the court is based have occurred, all of them having been contested by the insurers, and almost invariably with success.

—A circular has been issued by the National Executive Committee of the Socialistic Labor party disapproving of their members organizing themselves into military companies and stating that such organizations are hostile to the principles of the party. All party members are requested to withdraw from said military connections.

—A new fruit has been introduced into this country called the Japanese Pishamin, which is said by its discoverer to be the most beautiful of all the fruits he has ever seen and the most delicious to the taste. Four of those which ripened in California weighed three-quarters of a pound each, were of a rich yellow color and looked like balls of wax.

—It used to be said of old Joe Lane, of Oregon, that he spelled the name of his Creator with a little g and Joe with a big G. On the occasion of the decoration of the Confederate graves at Fayetteville, Ark., the other day, there came flowers from far-off Oregon from Joe Lane for the grave of his old comrade, Colonel Yell, who fell in the Mexican war.

—W. Frank Smith, of Denver, Col., a member of the Rocky Mountain Detective Agency, with Messrs. McKeever and Anderson, detectives of Harrisburg, Pa., arrived in Carlisle last week with Charles H. Foulk, who is charged with arson, perjury, subornation of perjury and larceny. He was lodged in prison and will be tried at the August term of the court.

—Noah Cherry, Harris Atkinson and Robert Thompson, colored, murderers of the Worley family, were executed at Goldsborough, North Carolina, on Friday, in the presence of 6,000 people. They proclaimed their innocence to the last and were very defiant and bitter towards prosecuting attorneys. The necks of Cherry and Atkinson were broken, and Thompson strangled to death.

—A new line of towing boats from the mouth of the Amazon river to the point where the new railroad starts, has been established by a firm created for that purpose, Messrs. Scott & Mackey. Mr. Scott is a son of Thomas A. Scott, and Mr. Mackey is a clerk in the railroad magnate's office. The distance is 1,400 miles, and as they will have exclusive privileges, it is stated, there will be "millions in it."

—Friday morning last, shortly after 9 o'clock, as the second section of the Cincinnati Express west was rounding the curve above Lawrenceville, Allegheny county, a little girl named Mary O'Leary, aged 11 years, was struck by the engine and instantly killed. She is supposed to have been gathering coal from the tracks, as she had a small bucket filled with coal in her hand at the time of the accident.

—A New York doctor has a daughter, now 22 years old, whose head is that of a pig, though she is perfectly formed otherwise, is thoroughly educated, and is a pure, true woman. Her mother died in giving birth to her, and the daughter has cultivated art in all its forms, being also very religious. She goes out in a closed carriage, with her head muffled, and speaks without trouble, though her voice resembles the squeaking of a pig.

—The witness, Graham, in the Armstrong murder case in Camden, New Jersey, told the whole revolting story of the murder of the man Hunter. He admitted that he first struck Armstrong with a hatchet, but became frightened and ran, when Hunter, who was near, and had given the signal, finished the work. It is a most revolting story. The greatest efforts were made to break the credibility of the witness, but without success.

—Governor Hartranft has recently made the following appointments : Christian K. Ross (father of Charlie Ross), to be master warden of the port of Philadelphia, vice J. G. McQuade. Prof. J. P. Wickersham, superintendent of public instruction (who will visit Europe before long), has been appointed a commissioner, on the part of the state of Pennsylvania, to inquire into and examine the industrial schools and systems of general and technical education in the different countries of Europe.

—While the workmen on the Brooklyn bridge were lowering into place one of the large cables, on Friday, the tackling at the anchorage on the New York side parted, killing Thomas Blake and Henry Supple and dangerously injuring Peter Arbergh and James McGrath. When it broke the huge iron shoe, weighing nearly 900 tons, shot over the houses, demolishing chimneys and telegraph wires, and lodging in a pile of granite near the bridge tower. The cable itself split apart, the two ends falling into the East river.

—A single hair from a boy eight years of age, says Robinson, in his *Essays on Natural Economy*, supported a weight of 7,812 grains ; one from a man aged twenty-two, 14,285 grains, and the hair of a man of fifty-seven, 22,222. Muschenbroeck found that a human hair, fifty seven times thicker than a silk-worm's thread, would support a weight of 2,069 grains, and a horse hair, seven times thicker, 7,970 grains. A part of this extraordinary strength is undoubtedly due to the high degree of elasticity which it possesses.

—The Chinese sand-pear is a new fruit which is proving an attraction to the fruit growers of Georgia. Some of these pears grown near Thomasville, Ga., brought twelve dollars a bushel in our Northern cities ; but we presume their novelty had a good deal to do with such a fancy price. It is claimed that an orchard of this kind of pears will, when in full bearing, produce one thousand bushels per acre, and that they can by proper treatment be brought to full bearing in a much shorter time than any pear known to this country.

—The Jacksonville (Fla.) *Sun* contains this snake story : "Some time during Sunday night, a lady living opposite the city heard a commotion among the fowls in the yard, and going out discovered a huge snake coiled up in one of the hen's nests. The lady called her daughter, and the latter, armed with a huge carving knife and a sword, sallied forth to battle with the snake. Going near to the serpent, she plunged the sword into its body, and as it raised its head to strike at her, the young lady, with a quick motion of the knife, severed its head from it body."

—Dr. Todd and his wife, of Bethany, Pa., were separated by divorce. The decree awarded the custody of their little boy to the mother, and she took him to her new home in Iowa. The Doctor kidnapped the child and carried him back to Bethany. The mother followed, got possession of the boy again, and started off with him. The doctor gathered a party and went in pursuit. The fugitives were found hiding in a haystack, which the pursuers surrounded. Then Mrs. Todd emerged, leading the boy with one hand and holding a cocked revolver in the other. She was not molested.

—At 2 o'clock Saturday morning James A. Abbott, agent of Adams Express Company at Golconda, Illinois, was awakened by four men who said they wanted him to go to his store for a sick person. On entering his store they demanded an $800 express package which was supposed to have been in his possession. The package had not arrived, however, and the robbers took about $70 from Abbott, which he had on his person. Then three of them forced Abbott into a skiff, and after proceeding down the river a few miles threw him overboard, with the remark, "Dead men tell no tales." Abbott fortunately reached shore, and gave an alarm.

—A correspondent of the Indiana *Messenger* writing from Montgomery township, says : "I want to tell you about a strange freak of nature which occurred in our township. A chicken was recently hatched which had four perfect legs, two of which lay along the back, one of which is frequently put to the ground and used when walking. Another one had three legs, one of them forked at the knee, giving it four complete feet. The third case was a pair of twins from one egg. One of the chickens was white and the other black. Their heads are reversed and the bodies joined together at the wing. Each chicken had one long leg and one short one."

—Frank Lynch, convicted of murder in the second degree, was sentenced in the Criminal Court at Pittsburg on Saturday to twelve years' imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary. Lynch made a confession some months since that he threw his child, four years of age, from the railroad bridge into the Allegheny river. He had quarreled with his wife, and the two had resolved to have the child placed in the Home for the Friendless. Lynch parted with his wife, taking the child with him, and then threw it into the river. The body of the child was not recovered until a few months since, but was fully identified. After the confession had been made, Lynch feigned insanity, and subsequently attempted to commit suicide in jail. He was convicted of murder in the second degree, but the general impression is that it was a case of wilful murder.

—A short time since there was caught in a seine in the Annamessex river, on the estate of Senator Dennis, a curious looking fish, the like of which had never been seen before in the waters of the Chesapeake. Prof. Baird wrote to Senator Dennis and requested that the fish should be sent to him. It arrived a day or two ago, packed in a jar of alcohol, and was on exhibition in the cloak room of the Senate, prior to being sent to the Smithsonian institution, and was viewed with much interest by senators. The fish is about three feet long and three inches wide. The fins extend from near the head above and below at near the tail. It is without scales, and the skin is as bright and shiny as a new silver dollar. The tail is not that of a fish, but extended like that of a snake, in a hair like termination. Senator Dennis thinks it belongs to the species trichinirus.

A WIFE'S TERRIBLE CRIME.—Rockville, Va., was thrown into a terrible excitement a few days ago over a domestic tragedy of almost unparalleled atrocity, in which Jennie Miller beheaded her husband, Anderson Miller, while they were at breakfast. It seems that he was of a cool, quiet temper, but she was notorious as a tartar. The two had been seated at the table but a few minutes when Mr. Miller ventured to remark : "Wife, here's a fly in the gravy." At this Mrs. Miller screamed out, "That's the way with you, you are all the time finding fault." The husband said, "Oh no; I just happened to see the fly and thought I would tell you." The spunky woman replied, "You are a liar; flies never get in my gravy."

Words multiplied, and in a little while Mrs. Miller was waltzing around the room, smashing up the furniture. Finally the husband ordered the wife to leave the house. She ran out and seized an axe, which was on the porch, and rushing back to her husband dealt him a heavy blow on the back of the head while he still sat at the table. He tried to get up, but she repeated the blow, which felled him to the ground. Then in her brutal rage she severed the head from the body.

A guest of Mr. Miller was up stairs while the bloody work was going on, and he got into the dining room just in time to see the end of it. As he entered the guilty woman held the head of her husband up, and with an exclamation dropped it to the floor and fell in a swoon.

The news of the murder spread rapidly, and Mrs. Miller was promptly arrested and lodged in jail. The Millers had been married about two years. His parents and friends advised him against the match on account of her high temper, but little was it dreamed that the result of the match would be so horrible.

AFTER THE MOODY SANKEY RELICS.—Some of the Connecticut divines among the Republicans who so unastically criticise the reverence felt by Catholics for shrines and saintly relics may find food for reflection in the behavior of the well-dressed New Haven crowd which last Saturday ransacked the Moody and Sankey tabernacle for memorials of the revivals. One "captured" lady purchased the pulpit upon which had so many times rested the Bibles of the revivalists." Every reporter present gratuitously received the chair which he had occupied during his own labor; but other chairs were sold to the promiscuous public for a dollar or less. And such was the competition for benches that many of them were sawn in two and carried away in halves by enthusiastic but economical bidders. And when nothing more remained that was auctionable, the crowd took a good natured pillage, in the course of which bits of electric wire, the mouths of speaking-tubes and even nails were confiscated. After all the Catholic Church seems to have been constituted upon a tolerably accurate theory of human nature.—*N. Y. World.*

COMMON CARRIERS.—The Supreme Court on Monday reversed the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas of Blair county in the case of Union Hardware Company against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The plaintiff recovered in the Blair County Court for the loss of three carloads of goods destroyed by fire at Osceola, Clearfield county, on May 20, 1875. The railroad company removed the case to the Supreme Court, contending that the plaintiff released at the time the goods were shipped, and that there was no evidence of negligence of their employes by which the plaintiff's property was destroyed. They further contended that they were not responsible for the unprecedented fire which destroyed the town of Osceola and everything in it, and further, that the wind which caused the fire to spread was the act of God, which relieved the carrier from all responsibility. The Supreme Court sustained all these positions of the company, and reversed the case without a venire. Samuel S. Blair, of Hollidaysburg, represented the plaintiffs, and D. J. Neff, of Blair county, and L. W. Hall, of Philadelphia, the railroad company.

GEN. JOHN C. FREMONT, who was Jas. Buchanan's opponent for the Presidency in 1856, has been appointed by Mr. Hayes Governor of Arizona Territory, with a yearly salary of $2,500. From the time that Fremont as a boy was sent to the Sisters of Mercy school in Charleston down to the present his life has been full of romantic and eventful incidents.

A BARGE with two thousand beehives aboard is afloat in the Mississippi, and is to be moved up and down the river during the season, so as to be all the time in the midst of flowers. The bees will thus be kept continually within reach of the best material for honey.

O. McCLINTOCK & CO.

A LARGE LINE of EXTRA SUPER INGRAINS at 90c.
A LARGE LINE of TAPESTRY BRUSSELS at 85c.
A LARGE LINE of BODY BRUSSELS at $1.50.

CARPETS & OIL CLOTHS

33 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. Attention given to legal business attended to satisfactorily and collections a specialty. [jy 14-tf.

CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa..

Y. - - JUNE 21, 1878.

ratic County Convention.

emocrats of Cambria county will the usual place for holding elections spective districts on SATURDAY, st, for the purpose of electing two from each district to meet in con- at Ebensburg, on MONDAY, JUNE at 11 o'clock, A. M., to nominate ticket and transact such other bus- may come before the convention. lls will open at 2 P. M. and close at in the townships, and open at 3 P. ose at 7 o'clock in the boroughs. er of the County Committee.

JNO. E. SCANLAN, Chairman.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF DEMO- RATIC DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

legate elections in Cambria county conducted as follows:

lection for delegates to represent the districts in the Democratic County ion shall be held at the usual place of for general elections for each district, ay at 2 o'clock and continuing until 7 p. m.

said delegate election shall be held by n board, to consist of the member of Committee for such district, who resident of the board, and two other voters thereof, who shall be elect- Democrats present at the opening of . In case the member of the County e shall be absent from the place of the election for a quarter of an hour time appointed by Rule 1st for the of the same, the place shall be filled by tion to be conducted rice vace by the ratic voters present at the time.

ery qualified Democratic voter of the who, at the preceding general election, the Democratic ticket, shall be entitled at the delegate election.

ting at all delegate elections shall ballot, upon which ballot shall be printed the names of the delegates voted ther with any instructions which they give the delegates. Each ballot be received from the person voting by a member of the election board, him deposited in a box or other recep- provided for that purpose, to which box ll receptacle no person but members of board shall have access.

election board shall keep an accurate the names of all persons voting at such with a list of voters, together with a opposite the name of such voter, con- a statement of the persons elected as delegates; and it shall be the duty of resident of the said Convention to take of the same and deliver them to the ary of the Democratic County Committ- ed by the said Convention.

from any district qualified Democratic the number of five shall complain in ing of any undue election or false return, plaintiffs shall have the right to con- the seat of such delegation, which com- shall be heard by a committee of five to be appointed by the President of Convention, which said committee shall ct to hear the parties, their proofs and ections, and as soon as may be report to the ention which delegation has been elected. e Chairman of the Convention shall ed immediately, upon the call of the yeas ays, to adopt or reject the report of the ing committee—in which call the names delegates whose seats are contested shall

All delegates must reside in the district ey represent. In case of inability to attend, substitutions may be made from cit- of the district.

A majority of all the votes shall be necessary to a nomination.

ounty Convention—National Green- back Labor Party.

The members of the National Greenback La- or Party of Cambria county are requested to eet at the respective places of holding elec- ons, on SATURDAY, JULY 6th, and elect two elegates to represent each election district, to e held in the Court House in Ebensburg, MONDAY, JULY 8th, to nomin- te county ticket. The delegate elections to e held at 5 o'clock, P. M., and close at 7 P. M.

JACOB TREPTS, Chairman.

Johnstown, June 12, 1878.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There, and the Other Place.

—Friday, 21st, is the longest day of the ear.

—The Belmont House was opened for ummer guests on Monday.

—The Altoona Good Will Fire Company picnicked at Cresson last Saturday.

—By the way, the glorious Fourth will soon be with us. Shall we celebrate?

—The product of Bessemer steel at Ben- ington Furnace last week was 126 tons.

—The Hairsville test oil well is being ed, after which drilling will be resumed.

—The employees of the Western division Pa. R. R. received their monthly checks ale week.

—Mr. Geo. T. Swank, editor of the *Tribune*, as been confirmed by the Senate as post- aster of Johnstown for another term of four years.

—People learn wisdom by experience. A an never wakes up his second baby to see f it's dead, but always keeps Dr. Bull's Baby yrup handy.

—Good Japan and Young Hyson Teas at Bentley's for 50 cents per lb. Self-sealing Glass Fruit Jars, sold singly at 9 cents each. Good double tinned axes for $1.05.

—The State Dental Association will meet at Bedford on the 30th July, and the Central Pennsylvania Dental Association at Tyrone on the third Wednesday of the same month.

—Dr. Hoffman will visit Nicktown, Barr township, on Tuesday, June 25th, for the purpose of professional capacity, and of course he'll see that dental operations will be incidental to his trip.

—If you find the FREEMAN more inter- esting than usual this week, attribute it to the fact that the editor is out on the wild jaunt after office, and that an abler pen has done most of the writing.

—If you are going to buy a Mowing machine and reaper, or a spring wagon or buggy, don't forget to examine the ones that A. A. Barker & Son are offering for sale. There is a bargain in them.

—An illicit still was captured in Somerset county last week, and a man named Jacob Geary, who is supposed to know something about the true crookedness of the matter, was committed to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

—If you want to buy the best Scythes, Rakes, Forks, or Snathes, for the least money, you can do so by going to the cheap store of A. A. Barker & Son, who have the largest assortment and the lowest prices in town.

—Excursion tickets will be sold at Johns- town on Monday next to all persons who wish to attend the Democratic county con- vention in this place, but whether they can be procured at any other point we have not been advised.

—Farmers and others bringing wool to the Ebensburg Woolen Factory can have it carded and ready to take home the same day. All work done promptly and at the lowest prices, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance.

—A. A. Barker & Son have a large as- sortment of white goods for ladies' or children's dresses, which have been greatly reduced in price. If you want a white dress for the 4th of July, now is your chance to secure a great bargain.

—The twenty-ninth annual commence- ment at St. Francis' College, Loretto, will take place on Tuesday afternoon, June 25th. The programme is one of the most entertain- ing ever presented, and we have no doubt it will attract a large audience.

—Elsewhere in this paper will be found the call for a county convention to be held by the Greenback Labor party at the Court House, Ebensburg, on the 8th July, prox. The intention, we believe, is to place in nomination a full county ticket.

—The new variety store of Mr. J. Teitel- baum, Loretto, has just been replenished with a new stock of clothing, and the pro- prietor is prepared to furnish any man or boy with a suit of clothes cheaper than the cheapest. Call and examine his stock be- fore going elsewhere.

—Messrs Joe. VanOrmer and George Smith, two enterprising residents of White township, last week each raised a large new barn on his premises. That the harvest may be such each resuming fall that the structures be filled from floor to roof, is all the harm we wish the gentlemen.

—The late Presidential contest engendered much "bad blood," which coolness and judgment will correct. The "bad blood" induced by a persistent violation of Nature's great but simple law requires not only cool- ness and judgment, but obedience to hygien- ic measures and the proper use of Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture to insure its purification.

—We copy this item from the Altoona *Tribune* with becoming hesitation: There are two postoffices in Cambria county about a mile apart, yet a letter dropped into one and addressed to the other will travel over forty or fifty miles of stage route and 100 miles of railway before it reaches its destina- tion, the transit occupying about a week.

—The Altoona *Daily Mirror* last week entered on the fifth year of its journalistic life. It is the oldest daily in that city, and so firmly established that it may be regard- ed as one of its fixed institutions. It deserves all the success which has attended it, for it is a tip-top little sheet, and we tender its proprietor, Mr. Slep, the compliments of the season.

—After an absence of nearly a year, mainly at Salina, Kansas, Lieut. Edgar Evans returned to his home in this place last Saturday evening. He expresses a decided liking for the Western country, but a severe attack of fever and ague had not entered into his calculations, and hence his flight to a region where the air is more pure and bracing.

—Why should people grumble about the hard times when they can buy five and one- half lbs. of the best coffee for $1.00; twelve lbs. sugar for $1.00; best syrup from 45 to 60, and all other kind of groceries as cheap in proportion, at the cheap variety store of M. J. Teitelbaum, Loretto? His goods are all new and fresh, and his prices warranted to please all comers.

—Mr. E. F. Lytle, formerly of this place, has become a convert to the theory that coal oil lamps under certain circumstances will explode. The damage done his place of residence in Altoona the other day by a mishap of this sort could be covered by a ten dollar bill, but it was only through timely discovery that the flames were sub- dued before they had grown into a fierce con- flagration.

—The name of James J. Murphy, 109 Clinton street, Johnstown, is synonymous with ready-made clothing of good style and make, at fair prices. Many of our readers are patrons of his, and these will be glad to learn that he has just received a new stock, which he pronounces the best ever placed on his shelves. All persons meditating the purchase of a new suit are recommended to give him a call.

—In conformity with the recommendation of the Board of Pardons, Governor Hart- ranft has issued a pardon to Patrick Leo- nard, convicted in our Court at September session, 1876, of complicity in the murder of James O'Brien at Gallitzin, and sentenced to an imprisonment in the Western Pen- tentiary for the term of seven years. The petition praying for Executive clemency was largely signed.

—Dr. M. J. Buck, of Altoona, assisted by his brother, Mr. James P. Buck, who is a student of medicine, on Monday last per- formed the operation of removing a cataract from the eye of Mrs. Welsh, a lady living in that city. The Doctor has been uniformly successful in his operations in this line of delicate surgery, and is rapidly winning for himself a reputation as an accomplished medical practitioner which is indeed enviable.

—It is a rumor that is generally believed that the young man who boasted that he could marry any girl he pleased found that he could please none of the fair sex. And it is a fact beyond dispute that young men arrayed in a suit of the becoming clothing to be procured at Godfrey Wolff's, next door to the postoffice, Altoona, always ob- tain favor in the sight of the fair sex. New Spring styles, an endless array, just received, and each article marked down to the bottom price.

—Some very nice bass are being occasion- ally caught in the Conemaugh near town, the largest we have seen measuring ten inches. In this connection it may be proper to draw the attention of piscators to the fact that according to the provisions of the amended Fish and Game Law it is not lawful to take bass under six inches in length. All bass under the prescribed length, if caught, must be recommitted to the water, else a fine of five dollars per fish may be imposed.

—Since the new partnership arrangement of Lloyd & Co., Main street, has been con- summated, the members of that firm and their salesmen have gone industriously to work to secure for themselves the reputation of the most liberal merchants in Ebensburg. They have marked the bulk of their goods down to the lowest figure, and their profits now comprehend only a slight advance over cost and carriage. As a consequence, their rooms are thronged day and night by cus- tomers intent on securing bargains.

—If there is one thing about which a lady or gentleman is usually more particular than another, it is in the matter of the style and quality of their foot-gear. It will therefore be of general interest to announce in these columns that S. Blumenthal, 1119 Eleventh avenue, Altoona, has in store a stock of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers, etc., which for elegance and excellence as well as va- riety of styles is not surpassed in the State. Everybody can be suited, and the promise is given that there shall be no grumbling about the prices.

—Our former townsman, Col. Wm. K. Piper, departed hence last Wednesday for his home in Gaysport. He got along all right until he arrived at a point near Dun- cansville, when his horse took fright at an engine and ran away, upsetting the buggy and violently depositing the Colonel by the roadside. He received some ugly cuts and bruises, but no bones fortunately were bro- ken, and next day he was able to go on the street and explain how this particular horse out of a multitude of horses which in his lifetime he had dealings with was able to get away with him.

—Look out for the "Wagon Tongue Sup- porter" and "Patent Shears" swindlers, who are now at work in different parts of the country. One goes ahead and calls on the farmers, and while ostensibly making a local agent of the farmer and giving him a commission, by strategy he obtains a bona fide order from him and leaves. The goods are shipped to the unsuspecting farmer, and the second swindler appears and demands pay for the goods, signed in that individual's own handwriting. Farmers have recently been badly swindled by agents selling vari- ous patents in neighboring counties.

—That popular hotel, long known as the Callan House, at Cresson, has come under the control of Mrs. Edgar Collins, of Johns- town, a lady eminently qualified in every respect to successfully conduct it. Refitted and refurnished, as it has been, and with all its surroundings beautified by art and cul- tivation, it is one of the most delightsome of retreats for the tourist or traveler which can be found in this or any other State. Those who have stopped there once will stop again, and if our recommendation is of avail many of those who have not yet visited the Cal- lan will do so at the earliest possible op- portunity.

—On Saturday last a daughter of Mr. George McClucas, of Gallitzin township, took the cars at Altoona, whither she had gone on a visit, to return home. On the journey she became so ill that she was obliged to stop off at Kittanning Point, where she continued to grow worse until the following evening, when death put an end to her sufferings. Her remains were interred at Chest Springs on Tuesday. She is spoken of as having been a most amiable young lady, and what makes the case one of peculiar sorrow is the fact that the day for her mar- riage with the idol of her heart is said to have been named. Her age was about 19 years.

—We received by mail on Tuesday last from Mr. P. M. Krise, formerly of Clearfield township, this county, but who moved to Nebraska last fall, a small piece of a white oak tree, perfectly petrified, about seven inches long, three inches wide at one end, and of a wedge like shape, weighing one pound and a quarter. Its sides are smooth and well polished, the bark presenting a natural appearance and the annual growth plainly to be seen. It resembles a piece of hard flint-stone, and when struck gives forth a ringing sound like bell metal. It is cer- tainly a great curiosity, and we are under many thanks to Mr. Krise for his kindness in forwarding it to us.

—According to the confident predictions of many gifted newspaper writers a general strike of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was ordered for last Monday. At a fixed hour of that day every locomotive in the United States was to be abandoned, every train was to be brought to a stand-still, and all traffic and travel was to be cut off till a demand for an increase of wages had been acceded to. Business was to be suffered to languish, and the irrepressible conflict between labor and capital was to be fought out on a line then to be plainly determined. The sequel to all this unhealthy bosh is that the trains ran on Monday as usual, and have since continued so to run, though in the estimation of many the struggle is only postponed—not abandoned.

—Picnics promise to be abundant on the coming anniversary of American Independ- ence. In our own town, or rather in a beau- tiful grove immediately west of town, the ladies connected with the Church of the Holy Name intend to commemorate the event with a picnic that we are sure will be first class in every respect, the object being to aid in the paying of the church debt, while at Carrolltown and Chest Springs, which are proverbial for entertainments of that kind which cannot be surpassed, the day, and, so far as Carrolltown is concerned, the day after, will be made joyful by the biggest and best efforts in that line ever heretofore attempted in said localities. In the first instance—that of Carrolltown—a large brick school house now in course of erection is to be aided, and in the latter case the Chest Springs Park Association is to be given a benefit.

—On the charge of having been guilty of the offense of disturbing a religious meeting, no less than fourteen persons were arrested in Jackson township by Constable Wherley last Saturday and brought before Esquire Kinkead for a hearing. The prosecutor is Mr. Webster Brallier, and he as well as all the defendants receive religious instruction in the same church, which is of the Dunk- ard persuasion. The grounds on which the information was based are, in brief, that a few Sundays since the prosecutor's father, Mr. Samuel Brallier, arose in church for the purpose of pronouncing a discourse, when the defendants refused to sit under his teachings and withdrew from the house—quietly, one story gives it; in a boisterous and unseemly manner, another version runs. A hearing was waived, and the defendants, in the sum of $150 each, were held to an- swer at Court.

—In the exercise of what he considered his duty as a landlord, Mr. Michael Fitz- harris had recently occasion to eject Mr. Herman Lindstrom from the portals of the St. Lawrence Hotel, Altoona. The latter in- stituted an action for assault and battery be- fore Recorder Greevy, and the case came up for a hearing on Monday. Then there was fun. After a hearing of the testimony the Recorder, under a city ordinance, imposed a fine of $15 on Mr. Fitzharris. An appeal was asked, whereupon Messrs. Herr and Shaw, of council employed, engaged in a violent war of words, followed by a denun- ciation by the former gentleman of the Recorder's court as a "farce." The Record- er resented the insult by requiring Mr. Herr to either apologize, furnish bail, or be com- mitted to jail. He would do neither, but defied the Recorder and walked away. Subsequently, however, he was arrested and put under bonds of $500, and peace once more reigned—for the time being.

—John Swartz, Esq., one of Altoona's oldest and most highly esteemed citizens, was stricken by paralysis last Thursday evening and died the following morning. It gives us pain to pen this announcement, for we knew the deceased well, and knew him to be the possessor of the kindest of hearts and the cheerfullest of dispositions. Though through life he bore with him the conscious- ness of a deformity of body, yet the sterling qualities of his mind shone forth pre-emi- nent, and won for him a high rank in society. Since 1869, when he became a resident of Altoona, up to the time of his death, he was an inmate of the office of Hon. John Reilly, Superintendent of Trans- portation of the Pennsylvania Railroad, where he performed the onerous duties of what is technically known as "loss and damage clerk." He served in the City Council and was President of that body, but declined further public service. The age of the deceased was 55 years, 6 months, and 21 days.

—The seven prisoners convicted of crimes of various grades at our late session of Court were successfully located in the penitentiary at Allegheny by Sheriff Ryan and a couple of deputies last Thursday. Donnelly, the alleged horse thief, accompanied the gang as far as Greensburg, where he was turned over by Constable Wherley to the custody of the Westmoreland county authorities. This latter individual, Mr. Wherley says, seemed to be highly pleased with the set of bracelets which adorned his wrists, and took special care to exhibit them and make grotesque commendations about them to such of his ac- quaintances as he encountered to meet on the way down. He expresses his determination to come back at an early day and secure the arrest of the party from whom he avers that he obtained the stolen animal through the medium of a horse trade, the only difficulty attending the execution of this purpose be- ing his inability to find a person of means possessed of confidence enough in him to go his bail for appearance, etc.

—Isaac Ettien, a brakeman on the first National freight line east from Altoona, left that city on his regular run at 4 o'clock Sunday evening. An hour and a half later, at Spruce Creek, blood was noticed on the bumper of a car, and investigation discovered the fact that Ettien was missing from his post. Search was made for the body, and ultimately, at a point near Fostoria, it was discovered, but scattered in fragments along the track a distance of two hundred yards. These were gathered up and for- warded to Harrisburg, Ettien's late home, for interment. Owing to the fact that there is no bridge or other projection on the line of the road in the neighborhood of where the remains were found, against which the un- fortunate man could have been dashed, the cause of the horrible accident is shrouded in mystery. Foul play is hinted at, and the confraternity of tramps is viewed with suspicion in connection with the affair, but nothing to justify any other than a verdict of accidental death has been discovered. Mr. Ettien was 38 years of age and leaves a family.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO BLACKMAIL.—"The Commonwealth vs. F. T. M'Cormick *alias* R. T. Franks—attempt to obtain money under false pretense." Such is the title of an entry in Esquire Kinkead's criminal docket, and a hearing of preliminary testi- mony in the case was fixed for Tuesday after- noon last, at 2 o'clock. Mr. John Wag- ner, of Chest Springs, is the prosecutor. The facts on which the complaint is based are understood to be substantially these: About a year ago a sawmill belonging to Mr. Wag- ner, at Chest Springs, was destroyed by fire. He carried two policies of insurance on the property, in different companies, one of which has been paid up, while the other hangs fire. Some time subsequently the in- timation was conveyed to Mr. Wagner by the defendant that it was susceptible of proof that the mill had been set on fire for the pur- pose of obtaining the sums for which it was insured, and that unless hush money to the amount of $150 was furnished him he would proceed to make public the knowledge of which he was the possessor. Mr. Wagner was by no means intimidated by the threat, but on the contrary refused positively to be blackmailed and entered the information before noted. This is one side of the story. The other portrays a totally different state of affairs, and it is only justice to the accused to state that he professes his ability to put the money transaction spoken of in a differ- ent light, and place the burden of wrong do- ing on other shoulders than his own. The defendant, by the way, is known in this sec- tion by the name of Templeton. He essays the business of private detective occasionally, and is the gentleman to whom the arrest of Henry Dunlap and Mrs. Beales, in McKean county, last Spring, is to be credited.

The accused waived a hearing and entered bail in the sum of $100 for his appearance at the September session of Court.

—The Hessian fly has opened up the campaign in the wheat fields of southern Cambria, but his ravages as yet are not widespread.

Local Correspondence.

CARROLLTOWN, June 17, 1878.

DEAR FREEMAN—Yesterday (Trinity Sunday) was a day of more than ordinary interest to many of our people owing to the fact that the young children who had been prepared to make their first communion approached that holy sacrament with every outward show of devo- tion and solemnity. The young girls, neatly attired in white dresses and each wearing a long white veil and crown of flowers, and the young boys tastily and carefully dressed, marched in procession from the school house to the church, followed by the silver cornet band, discoursing elegant music. The entire number thus pre- pared for the reception of the holy sacrament amounted to *ninety seven*, of which number fifty-five were girls and forty-two boys. This certainly speaks well for the care and zeal of the pastors to whose care the religious educa- tion of these little ones is entrusted.

The young men operated on a week ago by Dr. M. J. Buck, of Altoona, for cure of hair lip, are all getting along well, and they, as well as their friends, are all much pleased at the result. The lip of each patient is knitting finely, and the personal appearance of each, as well as the usefulness of the lip, greatly improved.

The game of *croquet* has been introduced into our village sports and is quite popular with both old and young players.

Your correspondent witnessed a somewhat unusual and novel race on Sunday that deserves mention. The parties interested reside at Glos- ser's, or St. Boniface, the name by which per- haps, it is better known. It appears that a knight of Crispin had made arrangements with one P. Y. to go in a spring wagon to Allegheny township to get some leather, but owing to a misunderstanding the young gentleman whose initials I have given started off with the princi- pal musician of the village above named, and left his was to be partner of the "lap-stone and awl" to make his journey as best he could. The latter walked, or rather run, three miles and there procured an old horse, with three legs for use and the other for ornament, and started to beat the former party to their destination. By dint of coaxing, pounding, and similar means of encouragement our Crispin knight soon ov- ertook and passed the spring wagon, and by riding at break-neck speed down hill and run- ning up hill, leaving the horse to follow to the top of the grade unburdened, the shoemaker succeeded in beating the first party to Lentz's by about twenty minutes, but the journey was not one of great luxury and the conclusion ar- rived at by him is that he had "*concert*" enough along the road and will not patronize P. G.'s exhibition on Tuesday at St. Boniface. Moral —concert and music must win, even under the greatest disadvantages. I have hitherto ne- glected to make note of the fact that our young friends, Messrs. Lawrence Stich and Philip Welble, have embarked in the butchering busi- ness and keep fresh beef, mutton, etc., for sale almost constantly, but particularly on Satur- day of each week. They deserve success and are trying to command it by furnishing only first class meat at fair prices.

With regret am I forced to state that the literary society has formally disbanded. The Temperance So- ciety, however, is still in a flourishing condi- tion and receiving accessions to its member- ship almost constantly. On last Sunday some nine new members were proposed. It is the intention of this society to give an entertain- ment on the evening of the 4th of July, to con- sist of music, plays, recitations, etc.

Yours, &c., SUB.

ST. AUGUSTINE, June 17, 1878.

DEAR FREEMAN—In reference to the item in last week's FREEMAN headed "Horse Thief Caught," the following statement is submitted: It was Constable Jas. Rhody, of St. Augustine, who caught the thief. Constable Wherley came to St. Augustine, on the trail of the thief, and found out that a man and beast answering the description given on had passed through that place. He engaged the services of Constable Rhody and they both followed him as far as the Keystone Hotel, in Clearfield county. By this time Mr. Wherley's horse was too much fatigued to continue the search, but Constable Rhody followed on and overtook and arrested the thief and recovered the mare at Houtzdale and brought them back to the Keystone, where he left Mr. Wherley. So, if justice is done, the credit for capturing the thief belongs to Mr. Wherley was seven miles away when the arrest was made.

Mr. P. Finerty, of Dean township, met with rather a strange accident one night last week. The night being very warm he could not sleep, and got up and went out to get a drink of water. A misstep in the dark ensued, and he was sur- prised to find himself standing on the bottom of the spring, which is about five feet deep. He had no assistance at hand, and after the balance of the household wakened up and found out what was the matter. They hauled him out, a wetter and sadder man than when he went in. The night time appears to be un- lucky for Mr. P., for a little more than a year ago he went to bed sound and whole, and when he got up in the morning his knee was out of joint. A visit, however, from Dr. J. T. Christy, of Altoona, soon made it all right again.

On last Sunday afternoon the beauty and gallantry of this place and his fair dulcinea were out promenading, their billings and cooings were brought to a very abrupt close by the sudden appearance on the scene of the young lady's father-in-law, who, with birch in hand, or- dered the lady to return to the house, and then gave the fellow to understand that he wanted him to retreat as soon as possible; whereupon a war of words not to be found in Webster fol- lowed, accompanied by a flourishing of the birch on the part of the irate parent, which soon sent the young gallant off with whole skins, think- ing, no doubt, that

"He who fights and runs away
Will live to fight another day."

TELEPHONE.

BAROSMA has been the means of doing a great deal of good in healing the sick, and benefiting the afflicted, many of whom had almost despaired of health, or of even being free from pain. Six years ago a man trou- bled with kidney difficulty came to my drug store, leaning heavily on his cane, nearly half doubled, hand across his back—an ob- ject of pity; said he had been troubled in this way for years, and whenever he took cold it settled across his kidneys, often con- fining him to his bed for days and weeks with excruciating pain. He took a bottle of the Barosma, and in three days returned, saying it was worth fifty dollars to him, and was willing to pay that if he could not get it without. He continued using it, buying the six bottles for five dollars, which cure d him entirely.

Prepared by E. K. Thompson, Titusville, Pa. For sale by Lemmon & Murray, Ebens- burg. Price $1.00 per bottle.

AN UNDENIABLE TRUTH.—You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsat- isfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you,—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and com- mon sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habi- tual costiveness, dizziness of the head, ner- vous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Con- tinent, and not a Druggist, among whom we may name Lemmon & Murray, of this place, but will tell you of its wonderful cures. Three doses will relieve you.

THE EDITORIAL REUNION.—If the edi- tors of the State, in their annual reunion at Cresson this week, fail to enjoy themselves, it will not be the fault of the weather. The programme comprises a banquet at the Springs Hotel Wednesday, following by a speech by Hon. A. K. McClure on the duties and responsibilities of the Press; an excur- sion over the Bell's Gap narrow gauge rail- road Thursday, and a farewell oration and leave-taking Friday. We go to press too early to say more about the gathering than that the attendance is large, comprising editors from every section of the State. Quite a number of them paid Ebensburg a visit Wednesday, coming and going on a special train. Their visit was unheralded, which is the reason they were not met at the depot by our cornet band.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The courts have decided that if a person orders his pa- per discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it un- til payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the postoffice or not. Also, action for fraud can be instituted against any person who regu- larly lifts a newspaper from a postoffice, whether directed to him or not, without an intention to pay for it—and removal, without notice to the publisher, is held to be *prima facie* evidence of fraud. The courts have also decided that Postmasters failing to give *timely and legal notice* of papers lying dead in their office, are responsible for the sub- scription.

HAVING again taken the agency for the Champion Reaper and Mower, I am now prepared to offer to farmers the best ma- chine made, on longer time and for less mo- ney than any one else. Old machines taken in part pay for new ones. If you want to buy or trade, write to me describing old ma- chine, etc. HARRY WAYNE,

Agent Champion Reaper and Mower.
Johnstown, Pa.

—Cambria township meditates the erection of a new school house this summer. It will be located about four miles north of Ebens- burg.

Communication.

In Memory of Mr. Rich'd Hughes, late of North Ebensburg, Pa.

It has become my painful duty to chronicle in this more fitting though somewhat tardy manner the death of the kind old brother and faithful dea- con, Richard Hughes of North Ebensburg, Pa., who died Jan. 28, 1878, in the 82d year of his age. Wednesday, the 30th, a large concourse of his re- ligious brethren and sisters—his neighbors and friends—gathered together to pay their final re- spects to his mortal remains. Revs. T. R. Jones, J. G. Thomas and J. J. Hughes officiated in reli- gious services on the occasion, and the following Sunday his funeral sermon was preached by Rev J. J. Hughes to a large congregation. May God be a refuge to his aged widow, and may He bless his children with the same treasure their father had—namely, godliness void of hypocrisy in the judgment of all who knew him.

Richard Hughes was born in the county Drowen, Montgomeryshire, North Wales. The names of his parents were John and Ellen, and he was the youngest of three children, Jane and Ellen being the names of the other two. His parents were re- ligious people, and from his earliest childhood he was brought up in the Church of Jesus Christ, so it can be said that his life of over 80 years was consecrated a living sacrifice, acceptable to God.

When about 21 or 22 years old he came to this country, much to the grief of his parents, especial- ly his mother. He lived for a few years in Ohio, from whence he came on a visit to Ebensburg, then in its infancy, and while here his eyes and affec- tions fell on one whom he forthwith resolved should be his partner for life, namely, Anna Griffiths, who was one of the first, if not the very first, female born in the settlement, and in whom he found a helpmate for many long years. After marriage he settled on a farm five miles north of Ebensburg, where he took his place for some years as a lead- ing member of the Congregational church, there being at the time no Methodist organization in the neighborhood. After a few years, however, he and eight others withdrew in peace from the Congregational fold and proceeded to organize a Methodist church. Three of the nine were still upon earth when the writer of this came here to minister, but now they are all dead, the subject of this sketch being the last of the number to be called to his reward.

The Methodist church was organized at the res- idence of Mr. Thos. Davies a little over forty years ago. Richard Hughes was elected one of the dea- cons at that time, and he continued in the office honorable during his entire life, his godliness be- ing undoubted and his faithfulness unquestioned. He was not ample in his knowledge nor very strong in the composition of his mind, but he had a good, compact knowledge of the Bible and strong com- mon sense, and his great discrimination was faith- fulness in employing his knowledge and sense, combined with a true love for the glory of God and the benefit of His kingdom.

I will here quote Rev. J. L. Jeffrey's opinion of Mr. Hughes as a man, Christian and deacon. It is known to many that Mr. Jeffreys was minis- ter in this circuit for many years, and according to my judgment the following is a just tribute to the memory of the deceased:

"Well, the old pilgrim, Richard Hughes, has gone home. He was ripe to go to his grave. I do not think I have anything to tell you about him that you do not know as well as I do. Twenty- six years ago last Christmas I moved to Ebens- burg to take charge of churches in that circuit. Brother R. Hughes was then a member and dea- con in the North church, and I have a friendly knowledge of him since that time as a man, Christ- tian and officer.

"1. As a man. He was cheerful, peaceable, in- dustrious and honest; yes, very honest in all of his transactions. Honesty was printed on his face.

"2. As a Christian. He knew himself as a sin- ner, so that he was humble and penitent; but he was confident of his salvation through the free grace alone, like the Apostle Paul—'Through the grace of God I am what I am.' He was one of the best listeners I ever saw. His eye was steadfast in the preacher's eye—his ears and mouth open to receive the truth and to practice it. I may have had better meetings in the North than in town, and one reason for that was that the cheerful face, the tender eyes and the sympathetic tears on Brother Hughes' cheeks melted all about him and were great inspirations for me to speak. He loved and loved the Saviour, the house, the household and the service of God.

"3. As a deacon. Possibly others there may be who are greater in knowledge and talent to speak, but he was pronounced in the care of the religious in all its parts. He was a man of system, plain thing, and was renowned for hospitality, as were also his wife and children. It can be said of him as it was of Hanarriah, "For he was a faithful man and feared God above many." Neh. 7: 2.

I have no doubt that he rests in peace, because he was the son of peace upon earth and I do not know of any place co natural with his nature but the land of eternal peace and joy.

I will give again the testimony of Mr. Daniel J. Jones, of Ebensburg, about the characteristics of the subject of our memory. He speaks of him as follows: "I was in the society of my dear brother, Richard Hughes, for thirty-eight years, and the following virtues were in him:

1. Attending religious meetings he was found al- ways very careful not to neglect religious service at any time.

2. Innocence. I did not understand at any time that he was for doing or wishing harm to any person.

3. He was honest to tell in the presence of his brethren that which he saw was wrong." (Some preachers undoubtedly know, like the writer, about his peculiarity on this point. If there was anything in the sermon he could not agree with he would let the preacher know it, and that not through this one or the other, but he himself would make it known the first opportunity, and with an ungovernable temper, but with a pleasant and honest smile on his face in every instance. It was seemingly an innocent pleasure with him to have "a hold" on a preacher, but the one who would be offended at him would not have entire knowledge of human nature in certain traits of honesty that belong to it in some char- acters, though sinful and corrupt.)

4. He could keep the secrets of his brethren and sisters. Unprofitable and hurtful tales were not to be heard from Richard Hughes' mouth.

Very many are but to be told that the hole secret of the Church of God is strewn all over the field of the world with many of its members, and that is often a cause of shrill laughter in the camp of the Philistines.

5. Richard Hughes was not too sensitive and ready to move when any one would not be of the same mind as himself, nor when he happened to hear that some one had been telling something wrong about him."

This is a grace that is lacking in many. If every one does not bow before the altar of some person's judgment, especially if that person hap- pens to be a deacon of the Church, he is very apt to show bad feeling and become offended, thereby proving that he values his own judgment more than all the others combined.

6. He was very faithful under all circumstances to the religious cause.

It was not habitual in him to see work when it was too late to be done, but his care was so much for the cause of his Saviour that he "saw the work that was to be done in good time, and there was no peace for his soul if it could not be done in time, too. O that we could have all our deacons—yea all of our preachers,—so full of that character.

He was a peaceful neighbor. It was heard that Richard Hughes was in any trouble with his neighbors in the long period of sixty years. Bless- ed are the peacemakers."

May the Lord pour his spirit on our churches, so that they may bring forth the fruit of that baptism which is to be seen in the sanctification of the members, so that they may not be afraid of the sin and corruption of this generation.

J. J. HUGHES.

A PEN PICTURE.—A few months, or even weeks, since, her pallid countenance was the very type of ruddy health—the delight of the school and the pride of the household. She was always welcome wherever duty or pleasure led her. Diligent, punctual, and exemplary in the class room, obedient and loving at home, she won the hearts of all. But alas! those glowing cheeks and lips are now blanched by consumption. The voice once so enchanting in laugh and song is fee- ble, husky and broken by a hollow cough. Let us approach her cough and gently take her bloodless hand in our own. Do not shudder because of its feeble passionless grasp. The hand once so warm and plump shows its bony outlines, while the cords and tortuous veins a e plainly mapped upon its surface. The pulse that bounded with re- pletion, imparting beauty, vivacity, health, and strength, to the system, is delicate to the touch. The enervated heart feebly propels the thin, scanty blood. Must we lose her while yet so young and so fair? No. There is relief. But something more is required than the observance of hygienic rules, for enfebled nature calls for aid and she must have it. Administer this pleasant medicine. It is invigorating. It allays the irritable cough, improves the appetite and digestion, and sends a healthy tingle through her whole being. The blood is enriched, ner- vous power increased, and the heart bounds with a new impulse. Her face brightens—the blood is returning, her voice is cleared and her requests are no longer delivered in that peevish, fretful tone so deadening to sympathy. Her step is still faltering, but strength is rapidly returning. Let us take her out in the warm, life-giving sunshine. In a few weeks she will go without our aid and be able to join her companions in their pleasant pastimes and feel her whole being "warmed and expanded into perfect life." The change is so great that we think she is sweeter and nobler than ever before. And the medicine which has wrought this trans- formation, we look upon as a blessing to hu- manity, for there are other loved ones to be rescued from the grasp of the insidious de- stroyer. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Dis- covery has raised her. It will raise others.

—Cambria township meditates the erection of a new school house this summer. It will be located about four miles north of Ebens- burg.

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Youth's " " " " $2.00 " " $5.00.
Men's and Boy's Hats, from 45 cents to $2 25.
Good Roasted Coffee, worth 25 cts., reduced to 20 cts. per lb.
Good Green Coffee, " " " " " " " "
Yellow C Sugar, " 10 " " " 8 " "
Extra Crushed Sugar, " 12 " " " 10 " "

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S. TEITELBAUM.

Book Notices.

WESTERN WILDS, AND THE MEN WHO RE- DEEM THEM. An Authentic Narrative, Em- bracing an Account of Seven Years Travel and Adventure in the Far West. By J. H. Beadle, author of "Life in Utah;" Western Correspon- dent Cincinnati Commercial, etc. Illustrated. JONES BROTHERS & Co., Cincinnati, Chicago, Philadelphia. 1878.

Mr. Beadle may fairly be regarded as the writer of some of the most attractive literature of the day. "Western Wilds" opens with the announcement of the author's roving life, in 1868, and accompanies him through all his many thousands of miles of travel on foot, on horse- back, by canoe, dug-out, and wagon train, and every means of locomotion known to civilized and uncivilized man, among savage Indians and no less savage white men, upon hours of observation in the wilds of mountain, plain and desert, and through adventures whose re- cital causes the heart to throb, and the blood to tingle. With accelerated

To Suppress Running Weeds.

A gentleman whose door-yard had become infested with the running plant commonly, known as "money-wort," and to ho anists as *Lysimachia nummularia*, remarked to us: "I would gladly give two hundred dollars to be rid of that weed, for it is driving the grass from the lawn, and I cannot kill it. Hoeing it up only increases the growth."

Another owner of a handsome residence said that one of the worst weeds he met with was the *Vinca minor*, or periwinkle, often called myrtle, which gradually spread over his grounds without his being able to check it. These are both running plants, which root freely from their prostrates stems, and thus the whole surface is gradually covered by them to the exclusion of grass and everything else. The owners have asked us for a remedy, and we propose therefore to give a few general and particular directions, applicable to these and all other weeds of a similar character.

All plants are killed if excluded during their growing season from air and light. With nearly all, a few months are sufficient. If kept constantly buried they are effectually destroyed in one season. But most people do the work at the halves; they are kept well under most of the time, but occasionally allowed to peep above ground, take breath, and start off again with vigor. A very few small leaves are sufficient to send new life down through all the roots. This was the reason the gentleman above mentioned did not kill his patch of money wort by hoeing. This is the reason that so many fail in attempting to destroy patches of Canada thistle, snapdragon and quack grass. The plants are allowed repeatedly to recover what they have lost. Canada thistles turned under deeply with the plow, by the 1st of June or sooner, and afterwards often enough to prevent a single green point from coming to the surface, will be forever and effectually killed by the 1st of October, as we have satisfactorily proved on more than one occasion. We have seen farmers attempt the same treatment on quack grass, but they entirley failed for want of thorough work. But those who have taken hold of this weed and kept it always under have succeeded without difficulty of which some interesting instances might be cited.

But in established lawns and door-yards the plow and harrow cannot be introduced. The work must be done by hand. The owner of a lawn wishes advice how to treat a patch of an inveterate running weed which has taken possession of a portion of his hand some grounds. Probably the easiest way would be to trench under the whole, so as to throw all the plants with every portion of their roots, deeply under the soil, and then turf the surface. It will of course be absolutely necessary not to allow a single fragment of the weed to escape, or else the trouble will soon be as bad as ever. If the roots run too deep to be thoroughly treated in this way, a few inches of the surface may be removed and carted to some place where no harm can be done, and then the whole surface effectually covered with tarred felt, such as builders use. The tar will prevent the weed from pushing through. Then over this a coat of earth and a covering of turf may be laid. It may be that some kind of coarse paper or pasteboard, not tarred, might be used in sufficient layers to exclude the passage of the plants, and to rot by the second year and prevent the drouth which would occur with an impervious stratum a few inches below the surface.

In the early part of the present century, when the Canada thistle was spreading into some of the states where it was unknown before, it excited great alarm, and land-owners very properly attempted to extirpate it before it obtained large possession of their farms. They began by digging he is, up. But this process only cut the parsnip pieces, each of which sent the remainder of plant. Others resorted to fire. The Democrat similar want of success. out of its sight covered that the root ran [illegible] the subsoil, in some instances several feet, and attempts were made, with incredible labor, to dig down and follow every root. But some were broken off and left behind, and the esult was failure. It would have been immeasurably easier, and at the same time effectual, if the weed had been smothered at the surface. Plowing under is better than a tempting to destroy them with the hoe, because when turned in deeply, some weeks are required to reach the surface, and if the plowing is repeated in time, they are kept continually smothered. With the hoe, the surface only is reached, and the plant cut off to day may be again above ground to-morrow, and no progress at all made in killing them. We have never found any difficulty in destroying completely in one season, at a moderate cost, any patches or whole fields of these or other running weeds, provided the work was thoroughly performed.—*Country Gentleman.*

A VALUABLE MIXTURE to keep on hand at this season is one of coal ashes, sulphur and hellebore. The ashes should be very fine. It is best after passing them through the ordinary coal ash sieve. To one pailful of ashes thus sifted add a quart each of flower of sulphur and hellebore, and mix together. For currant worms, plant lice, cabbage fleas, slugs on pear trees, melon bugs, we find this so effectual last season that we confidently recommend it to our readers. It is always best to use it in the cool of the morning while the dew is upon the leaf

THE cheapest of lawyers—keeping one's own counsel.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED GOOD MEN to represent the American Newspaper Union List of Co-operative Newspapers, and canvass for advertisements in the vicinity of their own homes. To proper persons will allow a liberal commission, and advance a regular weekly payment on account. Address, with references, BEALS & FOSTER, Gen'l Agents American Newspaper Union, No. 10 Spruce street, New York.

CANCER.

INSTITUTE—Office, No. 202 W. 4th St., Cincinnati. Established for the cure of Cancer, Tumors, Ulcers, Scrofula, and Skin Diseases. Cancer cured without the use of the knife or caustics. For information, enclose two stamps for book containing theory of treatment, testimonials from patients cured, and first-class city references, etc. Address L. H. Gratigny, M. D., Box 598, Cincinnati, O.

PIANO Beautiful Concert Grand Pianos, cost $1,600; only $425. **ORGAN** Superb Grand Square Pianos, cost $1,100, only $255. Elegant Upright Pianos, cost $800, only $155. New Style Upright Pianos, $112.50. Organs $55. Organs, 12 stops, $72.50. Church Organs, 16 stops, cost $300, only $115. Elegant $375 Mirror Top Organs only $165. **Tremendous sacrifice to close out present stock.** New Steam Factory soon to be erected. Newspaper with much information about cost of PIANOS and ORGANS, SENT FREE. Please address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I am a regular physician; and have made the disease of

FITS, EPILEPSY or Falling Sickness

a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure from me. Send to me at once for a **Treatise** and a **Free Bottle** of my infallible remedy. Give express and post-office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the **Fireside Visitor.** Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST **NAVY Tobacco**

Awarded *highest prize* at Centennial Exposition for *fine chewing qualities and excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring.* The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that *Jackson's Best* is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free, to C. A. JACKSON & Co., Mfrs., Lynchburg, Va.

G. F. WARDLE, Phila., Pa., General Agents.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED

For proof of the fact see my circular, which will be sent FREE to any address. OSCAR G. MOSES, 18 Cortlandt Street, New York.

ESSENTIAL OILS.

WINTERGREEN, PEPPERMINT, PENNYROYAL, SPEARMINT, &c.,

of prime quality, bought in any quantity for cash on delivery, free of brokerage, commission, storage, etc., by

DODGE & OLCOTT,

Importers and Exporters, 88 William St., N. Y.

Pro Bono Publico.

HAVING an ambition to pay my debts, I will sell as much of the following described real estate as will be necessary for the purpose, viz:

No. 1. A PIECE OR PARCEL OF IMPROVED LAND situate in the West Ward of the Borough of Ebensburg, containing 7½ acres, having thereon erected a two story double Dwelling House.

No. 2. A SQUARE OF GROUND situate in the West Ward of the Borough of Ebensburg, bounded by Lloyd street, West street, Ogle street and Spruce alley, having thereon erected a double Frame Dwelling House and a Frame Stable.

No. 3. A LOT OF GROUND situate in the West Ward of the Borough of Ebensburg, fronting on Lloyd street, and adjoining the Foundry.

No. 4. A PIECE OF GROUND situate in the West Ward of the Borough of Ebensburg, bounded by the Turnpike, Lloyd street and West street, containing about one acre.

No. 5. A PIECE OR PARCEL OF IMPROVED LAND situate in Cambria township (near Ebensburg), bounded by the Clay Pike, land of Edward Owens and John Kirschner, containing 10 acres and 85 perches.

No. 6. A PIECE OR PARCEL OF UNIMPROVED LAND situate in Cambria township (at Beulah), bounded by the Beulah road, land of Joseph Wilman, Heirs of James and Geo. Mills, and others, containing 62 acres and 85 perches.

No. 7. A TRACT OF LAND situate in Blacklick township, known as the "John Gillan" farm, containing about 123 acres, having thereon erected a Stone Dwelling House and a Frame Barn. There is a coal bank opened on the premises.

Where the above property will admit of division, it will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

WM. KITTELL.

Ebensburg, May 31, 1878.-tf.

THIS WAY

FOR

Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles, &c.

IN addition to a full line of Drugs, edicines, &c., the undersigned keeps on hand a large, varied and elegant assortment of

Perfumery, Toilet and Washing Soaps,

Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences of all kind, pure Spices, Blank Books, Pocket and Pass Books, Stationery, Writing Fluid, Black and Red Inks, Pens, Pencils and Pen Holders, Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymn Books, &c., &c., together with a

FINE STOCK OF JEWELRY.

Tooth, Hair, Shoe, Scrub and Dusting Brushes, Combs of all kind, Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, Glassware, Lamps, Lamp Chimneys, and hundreds of other articles needless to mention—all of which will be sold at the

Very Lowest Prices for Cash.

LEMMON & MURRAY.

Ebensburg, June 8, 1877.

FARMS AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at private sale the following properties, to wit: A tract of land in Snyder township, Blair county, 13½ miles from East Tyrone, containing 188 acres, well improved, having thereon all the necessary farm buildings. This farm will be divided into two or three parts, if desired by purchasers, and if not sold before the first of March next, it will then be rented.

Also, the farm on which I now reside, in Logan township, 3½ miles from Altoona. The property is in a high state of cultivation and has a splendid house, barn and other buildings thereon erected.

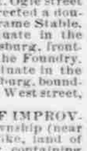
Also, a tract of improved land situated partly in Blair and Cambria counties, containing 278 acres. This tract is underlaid with coal of excellent quality, well covered with timber, and has a railroad built to it, ready for shipping coal.

These lands will be sold as a whole or divided, and on terms to suit purchasers, or will exchange for Altoona city property. For further information call on or address WM. DECKER.

Nov. 23, 1877.-1y. Box 869, Altoona.

PARKE'S MARBLE WORKS,

139 Franklin Street, Johnstown.



MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMBSTONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Entire satisfaction guaranteed, in price, design and character of work.

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the very lowest cash rates. Try me.

April 24, 1878.-tf. JOHN PARKE.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED to sell Dr. Chase's Recipes, or Information for Everybody, in every county in the United States and Canadas. Enlarged by the publisher to 648 pages. It contains over 2000 household recipes and is suited to all classes and conditions of society. A wonderful book and a household necessity. It sells at sight. Greatest inducements ever offered to book agents. Sample copies sent by mail, postpaid, for $2.00. Exclusive territory given. Agents more than double their money. Address Dr. Chase's Steam Printing House, Ann Arbor, Michigan. [4-10.-3m.]

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE TERRITORY FOR DR. EGLE'S GREAT WORK, THE NEW ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF

PENNSYLVANIA!

The grandest selling book for the Pennsylvania field, Liberal terms to Agents. Send $2.00 at once for complete outfit, or 10 cents for our 64 page sample, and name territory wanted. Address D. C. GOODRICH, Publisher, HARRISBURG, PA.

Don't fail to say what paper you saw this in.

A. M. KEIM, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Ebensburg, Pa. Office recently occupied by Dr. J. J. Oatman, two doors west of Blair House, High st., where night calls can be made. Consultations in German as well as English. [9-7.-77.-tf.]

F. A. SHOEMAKER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg. Office on High street, east end of residence. [1-21,'76.-tf.]

ESTABLISHED FOR THIRTY-TWO YEARS.

F. W. HAY & SON

Manufacturers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

—OF—

TIN, COPPER,

—AND—

Sheet Iron Wares

AND DEALERS IN

HEATING, PARLOR and COOKING

STOVES,

Sheet Metals,

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Jobbing in

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

UP! UP! UP!

IN THE NUMBER.

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

IN THE PRICE.

THE MODEL

GROCERY STORE OF ALTOONA

HAS BEEN REMOVED

From 1323 to 1324 ELEVENTH Avenue,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE FORMER LOCATION.

Where the undersigned may be found at all times fully supplied with a better variety of

FRESH GROCERIES

than has ever before been offered for sale in that city. Expenses having been reduced by my removal, I am enabled to sell my goods at

LOWER PRICES THAN EVER

—in fact so low that I defy any man in the business to undersell me

Thankful for past favors and soliciting a continuance and increase of the same, especially from my numerous friends in Cambria county, I respectfully invite everybody to give me a call and examine my goods and prices before buying elsewhere. P. F. CONFER.

April 12, 1878. Model Grocery, Altoona, Pa.

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & Co

BANKERS,

EBENSBURG, PA.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT,

PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

MONEY LOANED, COLLECTIONS MADE,

AND A GENERAL

BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Special attention paid to business of correspondents. A. W. BUCK,

Nov. 19, 1875.-tf. Cashier.

CARL RIVINIUS,

Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler,

One Door West of Huntley's Hardware Store,

EBENSBURG, PA.,

HAS always on hand a large, varied and elegant assortment of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., which he offers for sale at lower prices than any other dealer in the county. Persons needing anything in his line will do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Prompt attention paid to repairing Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., and satisfaction guaranteed in both work and prices.

Ebensburg, Jan. 25, 1878.-tf.

WOOL! BOUGHT —OR— MADE UP TO ORDER **WOOL!**

THE EBENSBURG WOOLEN CO PANY is amply prepared to manufacture to order or exchange Goods of its own make for WOOL, which will be taken at the highest market price, and for the gathering of which wagons will soon be sent to the various sections of the county. The quality of the goods made by us is too well known to need recommendation, and as we are now running our Factory by STEAM POWER, there will be no delay in the manufacture of wool sent or brought to us for that purpose.

P. S.—Weaving, Carding, Fulling and Dyeing promptly attended to in a workmanlike manner and at the lowest possible rates.

Ebensburg, May 11, 1877.-tf.

Ebensburg INSURANCE AGENCY.

T. W. DICK,

General Insurance Agent,

EBENSBURG, PA.

Policies written at short notice in the

OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"

And other First Class Companies.

Ebensburg, Sept. 22, 1877 -1y.*

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law,* Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from High street. [8-27,'72.]

New Game and Fish Law.

TIMELY NOTICE TO GUNNERS AND FISHERMEN.

The provisions of the new fish and game law will be found below. They went into effect immediately upon the bill being signed by the Governor on the 3d inst. The bill is intended to be a consolidation of the several game laws heretofore in operation in this State. In some particulars it is susceptible of more than one construction, but it is sufficiently clear to be understood by all, and if obeyed, to protect the food fishes of our streams:

Elk, deer and fawn may be killed between Oct. 1st and Dec. 16th, but no dogs shall be used to pursue them. Penalty $50 per animal.

Squirrels may be killed between Sept 1st and January 1st. Penalty $5 per squirrel.

Rabbits and hare may be killed between Oct. 15th and Jan. 1st. No ferrets shall be used. Penalty $5 per animal.

Wild duck or geese may be killed between Sept. 1st and May 15th. No other gun's but such as are habitually raised at arm's length. Penalty $10.

Wild turkeys may be killed between Oct. 15th and Jan. 1st Penalty $10 per bird.

Upland or grass plover may be killed between July 15th and Jan. 1st. Penalty $10 per bird.

Ruffled grouse, pheasants, pinnated grouse, known as prarie chickens, may be killed between October 1st and January 1st. Penalty $10 per bird.

Woodcocks may be killed and sold between July 4th and January 1st. Penalty $10 per bird.

Quail or Virginia partridge may be killed and sold between October 15th and January 1st. Penalty $10 per bird.

Rail birds or reed birds may be killed and sold during September, October and November. Penalty $5 per bird

Night hawks, whipporwill, sparrows, thrush, lark, finch, marten, chimney swallows, barn swallows, woodpeckers, flicker, robin, oriole, red or cardinal birds, cedar birds, tanager, cat bird, blue bird, or any insectivorous bird, shall not be killed, trapped or exposed for sale under a penalty of $5 for each bird. This shall not apply to any person who shall kill any of these birds for the purpose of scientific investigation.

No person shall rob or destroy the eggs or nests of any wild birds, only those of such predatory birds, as are destructive of game and insectiverous birds, under a penalty of $10 for each. This shall not apply to any person that collects such eggs for scientific purposes.

No person shall kill, catch or discharge fire arms at any wild pigeon while on its nesting grounds, or in any manner disturb it, or the birds therein, under a penalty of $20.

Wild turkeys, ruffled grouse, pheasant, partridge or woodcock, or rail or reed bird, or pinnated grouse, shall not be taken within the limits of this State with net, trap, snare, or torchlight, nor be exposed for sale, under a penalty of $10 for each bird.

No speckled trout shall be caught, at any time with any device, save a rod, hook and line, except for the purpose of propagation, under a penalty of $25 for each offence.

Sea salmon or speckled trout may be caught during April, May, June and July. Owners may catch trout in their streams to stock other streams.

Fishermen trespassing, after due public notice shall be liable to damages and a penalty for each offence.

Fish baskets, gill nets, pond nets, eel weirs, kiddles, brush or fiscine nets, or any other permanent set means of taking fish, shall not be placed in any of the waters of this Commonwealth, except the Delaware river. Penalty $25 for each offence.

No fish, except shad, shall be caught with drawing seines. Penalty $25.

Fyke or hoop nets may be used in any stream uninhabited by brook or speckled trout during March, April, May, September, October and November. Fish for stocking purposes must be returned to the water alive, if caught. Penalty $25 for each offence.

Black bass, green bass, yellow bass, willow bass, rock bass, Lake Erie or green bass, pike or pickerel or wall-eyed pike, commonly known as Susquehanna salmon, may be caught between June 1st and January, 1st, and only with hook and line, scroll or spear at any time during the year. Penalty $10 for each offence.

Speckled trout, yellow bass, green bass, willow bass or black bass, Lake Erie or green bass, or other fish may be caught by drawing off waters or dragging nets after waters are drawn off only by the order of the State Fishery Commission, and quicklime, poisonous bait or explosives shall not be used. Penalty $50.

One or more Fish Wardens may be appointed by the Board of Fish Commissioners on the application of ten or more citizens to enforce this law.

Speckled trout, trout or black bass may be caught with nets by persons in waters owned by themselves, to stock other waters.

The catching of bait fish by means of hand nets or cast nets is not prohibited.

Lake bass, rock, bass or blue sun fish, species recently introduced by the fish commissioners, shall not be caught for three years, from Jan. 1, 1878, under a penalty of $5 for each offence.

Black, yellow or green bass of less size than six inches, shall not be caught, but should they be, it shall be the duty of those taking them to return them immediately to the water, under a penalty of $10 for each offence.

The sale of pheasants, partridges and woodcocks, is allowed for a period of fifteen days after the time limited for killing the same has expired.

The possession of game or fish, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the violation of the above act. On conviction, one half the fines and penalties to go to the informer, and the remainder half to the County Treasurer, to be distributed among the various school districts in proportion. If not paid, the defendant may be committed to the county jail, for a period not less than one day, for each dollar or penalty. Search warrants may be issued on proof by affidavit, that any provision has been violated. Mayors and Burgesses shall respect their police force to diligently search out and arrest all persons violating the law, and it shall be the duty of Clerks or Markets to execute the law. There shall be no hunting, or shooting, or fishing, on the first day of the week called Sunday, and any person so offending shall be liable to a penalty of twenty-five dollars.

RUPTURE WANTED.—I want every ruptured man or woman, it makes no difference in what part of the body the rupture is situated, to send me a three cent postage stamp, and I will tell them what they should do and how to get relief or a cure. I have applied trusses and treated rupture for a period of over forty years, and have no doubt whatever that I can give relief in every case and when a cure is possible I can effect a cure. If those afflicted can make it suit to come and see me it is always best, but if they cannot do this conveniently they should write to me. The fault in most cases of rupture is in improperly applied trusses. Every day's experience makes this more plain to me, and I am sure that my experience justifies me in promising better terms and a more complete retention of the rupture than can be obtained anywhere else in the United States. Visits at a distance made when required. Address.

DR. KEYSER, 240 Penn Avenue, Opposite Christ's Church, Pittsburgh, Pa. (Cut this out for reference.)

AN UNDENIABLE TRUTH.—You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you,—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent, and not a Druggist, among whom we may name Lemmon & Murray, of this place, but will tell you of its wonderful cures. Three doses will relieve you.

HAVING again taken the agency for the Champion Reaper and Mower, I am now prepared to offer to farmers the best machine made, or, longer time and for less money than any one else. Old machines taken in part pay for new ones. If you want to buy or trade, write to me describing old machine, etc. HARRY WAYNE,

[tf.] Agent Champion Reaper and Mower. Johnstown, Pa.

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS

have stood for 30 years the Standard Remedy for the cure of *Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Sick Headache,* and all derangements of the liver. Read "Sellers' Liver Pills cured me of Liver Complaint, which compelled me to quit work."—Wm. Andrews, Baltimore. "I can recommend Sellers Liver Pills. They have saved *hundreds of dollars* in doctor's bills."—Thos. Adams, Big Spring, Kentucky. Price 25c. a Box. Sold by all Druggists and country Store Keepers. S. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop's, Pittsburgh, Pa.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE. Estate of WM. WEAKLAND, dec'd. Letters testamentary upon the estate of said decedent, late of Carroll township, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MICH'L M. WEAKLAND, } Executors.
HENRY BYRNE, }

May 31, 1878.-6t.

That old Brick Building at 6th and Market in Philadelphia where

Wanamaker and Brown

STARTED to earn a good name by making ONLY

Real Good Clothing

is this year

"Full and running over" with that kind of Clothing that Men and Boys may = DEPEND ON

Please Call **W & B** OAK Hall.

REMOVAL.

WHOLESALE.

BOOTS and SHOES.

GILL & BROTHER,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Have removed from their former stand, four doors below, to the elegant, large, four-storied, well lighted warehouse,

No. 245 Liberty Street,

Corner of 8th St., facing head of Wood, and are now daily receiving goods. Have now one of the LARGEST SPRING STOCKS of BOOTS and SHOES IN THE MARKET, which will be sold at bottom prices.

N. B.—Orders solicited and promptly attended to. Eastern bills duplicated. 4-19.-2m.]

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,

113 and 115 Clinton Street, Johnstown,

ALWAYS HAVE THE

LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, MILINERY, CARPETS, ETC.,

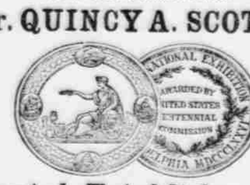
TO BE FOUND IN CAMBRIA COUNTY.

Don't Forget the Street and Number.

Messrs. EDITORS:

As we were connected with

Dr. QUINCY A. SCOTT'S



Dental Establishment!

AT THE TIME HIS

CENTENNIAL SPECIMENS

Were manufactured, we state positively that those elegant Dental Specimens which received the

CENTENNIAL MEDAL and DIPLOMA

WERE MADE BY

DR. QUINCY A. SCOTT

And his assistants. And we desire also to state that we have been in many dental offices, and have seen dentistry in all its phases, but have never seen work turned out anywhere to equal that made at

278 Penn Avenue,,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

We do not think it necessary, but we also wish to endorse

Dr. Quincy A. Scott

As a gentleman, upright and honorable in all social and business relations.

DR. JOHN SCOTT, DR. W. H. PERRY,
DR. JOS. GRAHAM, JOHN K. AHL,
ALL OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

NOTICE

TO CONSUMERS

—OF—

LORILLARD **TOBACCO!**

The great celebrity of the TIN TAG TOBACCO has caused many imitations thereof to be put on the market. We therefore caution all Chewers against purchasing such imitations.

All dealers buying or selling other plug tobacco bearing a hard or metalic label render themselves liable to the penalty of the law, and all persons violating our trade mark are punishable by fine and imprisonment. SEE ACT OF CONGRESS, AUG. 14, 1876.

The genuine LORILLARD TIN TAG TOBACCO can be distinguished by a TIN TAG on each lump with the word LORILLARD stamped thereon.

Over 7,088 tons tobacco sold in 1877, and nearly 3,000 persons employed in factories.

Taxes paid government in 1877, about $3,500,000, and during past 12 years, over $20,000,000.

These goods sold by all jobbers at manufacturer's rates.

The Tin Tag Smoking Tobacco is "second to none" in aroma, mildness, purity and quality.

April 12, 1878.-3m.

OWNERS OF HORSES

Are hereby informed that the undersigned, having leased the "SHIELDS" HOUSE"—formerly "Red Lion" Boarding and Sales Stables—and also TRIMBLE'S STABLES, Pittsburgh, have a capacity for stabling 300 Horses, and will receive 30 or 40 Horses to board at reasonable rates, by the week. Horses day board, 50c.; Mules, day board, 40c. The stables have been refitted throughout, attentive Hostlers have been secured, and the proprietors are determined to give the public a first-class boarding and sales stables.

JOHN BOYD,
A. J. MONTGOMERY.

*This Hotel is now conducted by Mr. W. H. Stahlman in first rate style good rooms, good table, courteous treatment and low prices.

April 26, 1878.-3m.

W. H. ECK, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, CARROLLTOWN, PA. Office in John W. Sharbaugh's building north of the church, where night calls can be made. Consultations in German as well as English. [3-8.-3m.]

JOHN MURPHY, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, TUNNEL HILL BOROUGH, Cambria county, Pa. Night calls can be made at the residence of JAS. P. Murray. [8-22.-tf.-$$*.]

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A GIGANTIC EARTHWORM.—If the inhabitants of the Old World have their sea serpent as one of their pets or wonders, those of the New World have a no-less mysterious animal in the shape of a gigantic earthworm. Dr. Fritz Muller, a well known naturalist of Brazil, gives an account, in a German scientific periodical, of the gigantic earthworm known in Brazil as the minhocao—a worm with bones formor, and capable of uprooting pine trees as if they were blades of grass. So the story goes; but it appears that some animal unknown to zoologists does exist, and that observers, in whose truthfulness confidence can be placed, have at least seen its traces, if they have not actually caught sight of the animal itself. The stories told concerning the appearance and work of this animal resemble those perennially repeated of the sea serpent, but sufficient evidence is forthcoming to lead to the conclusion that the gigantic earthworm is not altogether a myth. About eight years ago, a minhocao appeared near Lages, and was seen lying on the bank of the Rio Cavelras It was described as being about one metre in thickness, but very long, and with a snout like a pig. It is certain that trenches of large size have been frequently noted in different parts of the Brazils, and in the neighborhood of rivers, their appearance is said to denote rainy weather. Many of the tales of the minhocao rest on the statements of a wealthy proprietor, who has collected such facts as he could obtain, and who himself seen the alleged traces of the animal. The trenches are often about three metres wide, and invariable to a river, while in their course large pine trees are frequently found completely overturned, the ground being turned up all around their roots.

RESTORING OLD TREES.—I am pleased to see your account of "worn trees dying" restored to vigor and productiveness by manuring. That was, of course, where the soil needed it, else there would have been no benefit. I have in many cases (and never one failed) secured the same result by more attention to the top, removing the dead and ailing limbs, and permitting only the more thrifty ones to grow. In these old and declining trees there is much sap wasted on the decaying branches, which upon their removal, is saved and concentrated upon the more healthy and surviving shoots, while new shoots vigorously sound and vigorous, will start out. In all these cases the soil was well drained and of good depth and richness, little or no cultivation and manure being given. The roots seemed to have found room and fertile enough to sustain a sufficient growth. But in the great majority of cases the soil of our orchards is not of this character, but apt to be more or less poor, with the surface soil lacking in depth, the rest below unfit for successful fruit growing.

My experience and observation lead me to say that this difference in the soil is always to be kept in view in treating orchards, for it is probably as bad to have the ground too rich as not rich enough—avoiding the extreme in the latter case. The aim should be to keep up the balance between the wood and the fruit growth, which, in thin, soil, requires attention both to the ground and the trees—to the tree alone where the ground is all right, keeping the orchard in sod.—*Country Gentleman.*

THE PLEASURE OF FARMING.—It is a pleasure to an intelligent man to be the owner of a good farm and to engage on the business of farming, if done properly. No other pursuit is so well adapted to afford health and happiness. To have sweet milk and fresh butter and eggs, and vegetables and fruit from one's own garden and orchard, and poultry, mutton, and bacon of one's own raising to live upon is very agreeable. To see the pigs, lambs, calves, and colts increasing, the crops growing, the stock improving in value, the fruit trees bearing their scarlet and golden harvests, and everything prospering, as it generally will under good management, affords any good man pleasure.

But the farmer, to enjoy farming, must manage his business well. He must plan wisely and execute promptly. He must be a sort of military man in this respect. He must lay the plan of his campaign at this season of the year, and carry it out as thoroughly as possible. To enjoy farming, one must do the best of everything—the best cattle, horses, sheep, swine, and fruits and crops. He should be ambitious to have the best and should strive for it constantly. His crops should be put in the best manner. He should have the neatest and best kept meadows and pastures, the finest orchards and gardens, and neat farm buildings, and everything should show an air of tidiness and order, dictated by an intelligent mind.

MR. KING, a Scotch agriculturist, says that the greatest mistake which he has ever seen commit ed in connection with the employment of lime, is that of mixing it with manure before application. In these days of enlightenment it is almost incredible that such an egregious error as this should be commit ed, and yet the perpetration of this species of absolutely inexcusable wastry is not so very rare. When farmyard manure, at least after it has been kept for some time, is so treated with lime it is almost entirely destroyed and the value of many other manures, by similar treatment, is very much lessened. Lime should never be allowed to come in contact with the manure, at all and if it could be arranged conveniently, these two substances should be applied to the land at different times.